

HOME NEWS

MP author has much in common with main character in his first novel
Thoughts of a pioneer of 'responsible left'

By Penny Simon

The Labour victor of the Bassetlaw by-election struts into the House of Commons in 1968 convinced that he had been sent to change society.

But Mr Joseph Ashton, an energetic, fast-talking, steelworks engineer from Sheffield, soon found himself bewildered by the place and realized that he could not change society overnight. Instead, he set about considering his political position in the mainly rural constituency adjoining the Nottinghamshire coalmining belt.

It was a wise decision, because the majority in this rock-solid Labour seat had been cut from 10,428 at the 1966 general election to 740 at the by-election. By 1970 he had managed to increase it to 3,261.

Now, nine years after he entered the Commons, Mr Ashton has got much of his feeling about the place off his chest by writing *Grass Roots*, his first novel.

The MP who considers the Commons a stage on which more than six hundred extravaganza actors jostle in the hope of being noticed has been given the role of a "northern working-class trade unionist, a bit of a rebel".

It is a part he enjoys, because it is what he is, and he realizes that if he is not careful the system he set out to change could, with a friendly pat on the head, name him and send him into oblivion.

Grass Roots is set in the fictional South Yorkshire steel town of Grimall, where Mick Mullin, the Labour candidate, is fighting a by-election. He succeeds, but, like Mr Ashton, he is bewildered by the place he encounters on the way to and inside the House of Commons.

Mullin has a furious encounter with the sunning Minister of State for Defence, a man who had found the secret of political success. It was a dedication for homework and a careful treading of the daily path, taking care never to



Mr Joseph Ashton, MP: The Commons touch.

offend a mortal soul, and never ever anyone higher up the natural ladder of command."

When Mullin enters the Commons his bewilderment, like Mr Ashton's in 1968, is total. "He had not expected so many lecturers or barristers in the Labour Party, so many Labour MPs who were middle-class, well educated, assured in their approach and who blended so perfectly into the solemn, regal surroundings."

He had not realized that the MPs with working-class trade union backgrounds like his own would be so obviously in a minority in a party that relied so extensively on the working class for its support.

Mr Ashton started to write a book in 1973, entitled *A Foot Soldier* in Harold Wilson's

Army, but it was never finished. A year later he was called before the Committee of Privileges for alleging in *Labour Weekly* that six Labour MPs were available "for hire" to influence legislation in return for money. The committee decided that he had been in contempt; he apologized, but ceased writing for a while.

He became parliamentary private secretary to Mr Wedgwood Benn, a man he describes as the perfect left-wing politician. It was Mr Benn who taught him much about how the political machine works.

When Mr Ashton abstained, with other *Tribune* group members, on the vote of confidence brought about by the defeat of the public expenditure White Paper in March, 1976, Mr

Wilson dismissed him from Mr Benn's service. Then Mr Wilson went, and Mr Ashton returned to the job until November, 1976, when he was appointed an assistant whip.

He has not allowed himself to be sent to oblivion, but sees other Labour MPs who have gone that way.

"I try to be a realist," he says. "I have said that there are scoundrels on the dole, and about 1 per cent of the 6 per cent unemployed do not like work. I am trying to set a new style, the responsible left, which does not go for everything in sight but chooses its targets with care and then attacks with authority. I suppose I shall be classed as a 'highweight maverick', but I feel it is the right course."

WEST EUROPE

Terrorist bomb attacks across France as hunt for Dr Schleyer's killers goes on

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 21

Groups of extremists have been taking advantage of the tense atmosphere created by the West German terrorist incidents to continue a series of attacks on property in France. A man was killed in Paris this morning when he was trying to get rid of a case which contained a bomb.

In Brittany a new separatist group announced its arrival with three bombs which caused extensive damage to military buildings in Brest and a police building in Trevennec.

Other attacks on cars and property with identifiably German associations continued while police from both countries were hunting for the kidnapers and murderers of Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the West German industrialist, whose body was found in the boot of a car parked in Mulhouse on Wednesday.

The inquiries have been going on against the unpleasant background of unspoken but real criticism by the German authorities of the failure of the French to find Dr Schleyer before he was murdered. Inquiries into the kidnapping by German police had led them to believe that he was almost certainly being held prisoner in France.

The French police did check the information fed to them without any success, and in

their bitterness over the death of Dr Schleyer it is natural that there should be some resentment on the German side that more was not done which might have saved him.

From the French point of view everything possible was done in a situation where it was far from clear what information was genuine and what was rumour. A report from Agence France-Presse the day before the body was found could well sum up the official attitude at the time. "The existence of so many stories concerning France can only mean that the German detectives just do not know where to start."

M. Barre, the French Prime Minister, has just returned from a one-day visit to Bonn, where he spent most of his time with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, talking about the problem of international terrorism.

M. Barre congratulated his opposite number on the firmness with which he had coped with the hijack incident and promised that France would stand firm with Germany in the fight against terrorism. At that level at least there seem to be better relations between the two countries than since the days of De Gaulle and Adenauer.

There can be no question that the French police are doing everything possible to find down Dr Schleyer's killers. The autopsy on his body last night showed that he had died after three shots were

fired into his skull from close range.

He died approximately 36 hours before his body was found, that is to say on Tuesday, and this murder appears to have taken place in the open air. A few blades of grass were discovered in his mouth and a number of pine needles were found sticking to his clothes.

On Monday the extradition hearing against the Baader-Meinhof defence lawyer, Herr Klaus Croissant, is due to take place in Paris. A demonstration to coincide with this hearing has just been banned by the police, provoking a series of statements from left-wing groups.

Trento, Italy, Oct 21.—Students threw petrol bombs at Volkswagen motor showrooms in Trento and Venice early today in the latest protests by Italian left-wingers against the prison deaths of the three West German terrorists.

The students followed other attacks on West German consulates and firms in Italy in the past three days. In Rome last night at least 10 people, four of them policemen, were injured in clashes between riot squads and armed students, after a left-wing march on the West German embassy was banned by the city authorities.

In Athens a left-wing gunman died in hospital last night after a gun battle with police. He was apparently preparing to bomb a West German factory—Reuters.

No letters found in terrorist's cell

Continued from page 1

indicated that they had been able to communicate with each other over the wires, probably using the Morse code. A small transistor radio was also found in the cell of Jan-Carl Raspe, one of the three dead terrorists.

Hiding places large enough to contain pistols were discovered in the record player belonging to Andreas Baader and behind the skirting board of Raspe's cell. The latter was padded with various insulating materials and plaster so that the board would not sound hollow if tapped, the prosecutor's office said.

A fourth terrorist, Irmgard Möller, who is recovering from an operation after trying to commit suicide by stabbing herself, was questioned today but refused to answer. The prosecutor's office said a hiding place containing earphones and

a cable was found behind the wash basin of her cell.

Meanwhile further information was contributing to the authorities' belief that the terrorists planned to make their suicides look like an execution by the state.

Two prison chaplains have disclosed that Baader's girl friend, Gudrun Ensslin, asked for them the day before she died and, suggesting that she was about to be killed, asked them to pass onto a high Government official three letters which could be found after her death in a file marked "letters" in her cell.

The Government has announced that no such letters have been found and it was suggested that she intended to make it appear that the authorities had suppressed the documents.

It was also officially confirmed that Baader asked to see the same official, Herr Minister Schüller, a minister in the Chancellor's office. Eventually a lesser official went to see Baader.

The fact that the terrorists had firearms in their cells has provoked speculation in Government circles that Baader may have planned to shoot himself in Hitler's presence, or else shoot Herr Schüller.

Dr Schleyer, whose body was found in Mulhouse, France, on Wednesday, will be given a state funeral in his home town of Stuttgart on Tuesday, it was announced today.

President Scheel, Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, and members of the Government and Parliament will attend. Dr Schleyer's body was taken to Stuttgart from Mulhouse today. A manhunt for 16 terrorists wanted for his kidnapping and other outrages in the past year has so far produced no results.

Captain Jürgen Schumann, the pilot of the Lufthansa airliner hijacked by a gang collaborating with Dr Schleyer's kidnapers, was buried today in his home town of Babenhausen near Darmstadt. He was shot by the hijackers in Aden, during a stopover.

Spanish leaders consider anti-terror law

Madrid, Oct 21.—Government and Opposition leaders today started their fourth meeting at the Moncloa Palace, the residence of Señor Suarez, the Prime Minister, to discuss in particular the proposed anti-terrorist law known as the Defence of Democracy, it was learnt here today.

The 26 representatives of Spain's major political parties, together with seven ministers, including the Prime Minister, were to discuss the economic part agreed at earlier meetings.

EEC clash on timing of monetary union

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 21

The cost of raising the per capita wealth of Spain, Greece and Portugal to about 60 per cent of the average in an enlarged EEC of 12 members could come as much as \$8,000m (£4,520m), officials of the European Commission estimated here today. This calculation was based on a formula outlined earlier this week in Luxembourg by Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the Commission.

Mr Jenkins was trying to give an idea of the expense involved in even a modest reduction of the wealth disparities between the more affluent countries and the present Community. The money would be spent over an undisclosed number of years and would certainly represent only a part of the eventual cost of enlarging the Community.

Without a significant reduction in economic disparities, already wide enough among the Nine, further enlargement of the EEC would not be viable, Mr Jenkins believes. This conviction has also been behind his well-known plans for monetary union (EMU), with the emphasis on a fairly rapid transition towards a pooling of reserves and a single European currency.

This week, however, it became clear that Mr Jenkins' initiative on EMU has run into serious opposition from his most senior Vice-President, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, who heads the Commission's economic and financial department. Mr Ortoli made it clear at a press conference that the EEC was not ready yet to make "a big leap forward in the monetary field".

Despite Mr Ortoli's insistence that it was necessary to make a difference of view within the Commission, his remarks suggested a radically different approach to EMU from that outlined in a recent speech in London by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Commissioner in charge of the Budget.

Mr Ortoli was in effect endorsing what has become the conventional wisdom ever since the failure of the first attempts to move towards EMU in the early 1970s. In brief, this is that the transition to EMU is a long and still distant possibility which can come only after a period of gradual economic convergence and stricter coordination of national policies.

According to Mr Tugendhat, however, it was necessary to try "to provoke serious examination of an alternative thesis: namely that far from it being necessary to wait for the Community to overcome its economic problems before moving to a single currency, the relatively speedy introduction of such a currency would itself greatly assist in solving them."

One of the arguments used by Mr Tugendhat was that a single European currency would increase trade between EEC member states—about half the Community's total exports—from exchange rate risks and thus encourage business confidence and industrial investment.

Mr Jenkins is committed to presenting proposals for a new transition towards EMU at a meeting of heads of government in early December. In Luxembourg last Monday, Mr Hesley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he saw no evidence for believing that the proposal would find support or be "likely to have the slightest chance of success".

Mental test for Nairac case man

From Craig Seton
Dublin

The trial of Liam Townson, who is accused of killing Captain Robert Nairac, the British Guards officer, was stopped yesterday, the tenth day, when the Special Criminal Court in Dublin decided he should be examined by psychiatrists.

When Mr Townson, aged 24, an unemployed joiner from Meigh, Co. Antrim, went into the witness box to confirm his evidence, Mr Patrick MacEnroe, his counsel, said his client had not slept and was in much strain. It was decided that two doctors should examine him.

After an adjournment Mr Noel MacDonald, for the prosecution, said that the doctors were not satisfied he was mentally fit to continue that day. They recommended that he should be examined by two independent psychiatrists.

Mr Justice D'Arcy, the president, said there was a sense of urgency about any psychiatric examination. Mr Townson, a factor had said, had become withdrawn and introspective and was unwilling to answer questions put by the doctors. The defendant would be unable to determine correctly any points he might want to make during the trial.

The trial was adjourned until Monday, when the court is expected to be able to hear psychiatric reports.

Food poisoning deaths
Extra nurses have been sent to Roadmings geriatric hospital, Carlisle, Lancashire, to assist during an outbreak of salmonella food poisoning which has killed three patients.

Hospital nurses fail to cut smoking, report says

By Our Health Services
Correspondent

Hospital nurses are alone among professional workers in health care in failing to stop or curtail cigarette smoking, a study on smoking habits started by the Department of Health shows.

Most professional people in the health services, as well as teachers, have greatly reduced their smoking, the report says. Doctors, dentists, pharmacists, teachers, midwives and health visitors have reduced their smoking, in some cases by as much as 20 per cent to 30 per cent, compared with the general population. But hospital nurses smoke as much as the population as a whole.

Almost all the people sur-

veyed knew the dangers to health of smoking. Most thought that anti-smoking education should concentrate first on the hazards of contracting lung cancer and the non dangers of smoking in exacerbating bronchitis and heart disease. Midwives added the danger to the fetus if a mother smoked in pregnancy.

Asked about the effectiveness of health education on the hazards of smoking, the group thought that television programmes had the greatest impact and the Government health warning on cigarette packs the least. Conversation and personal example could contribute much.

Smoking and Professional People (Stationery Office).

Two more 'Island' patrol vessels for Royal Navy

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has ordered two more of the controversial Island-class fishery protection vessels for the Royal Navy, at a cost of more than £3m each. They will carry out routine naval patrol tasks, including anti-gun-running operations off the northern Irish coast, as well as fishery and oil rig protection.

The original order was for five vessels, and three of them, the Jersey, Ormeau and Shearwater, are already at sea.

The decision to order two more has been taken despite fierce criticism of the 925-ton vessels, on the grounds that they are too slow at 16 knots,

expensive, and cannot land helicopters.

They have also been criticised for being too small, although their stability in North Sea conditions was among the reasons that prompted the Royal Navy to opt for the sturdy, trawler-like design.

The decision to increase the number of Island vessels does not affect the current naval studies of a replacement for the "Ton" minesweepers, which also carry out fishery protection work.

The Royal Navy is still thinking of replacing the minesweepers with more specialised offshore patrol ships, reflecting the new order of priorities created by offshore development.

In brief

Man remanded on kidnap charge

Andre Herpels, aged 37, unemployed, of School Close, Bampton, Devon, was remanded in custody for seven days by magistrates at Tiverton, Devon, yesterday on charges of kidnapping and aggravated burglary.

Mr Herpels was charged with taking Mr David Berle against his will on October 18. He was also accused of entering Mr Berle's home at Lower Lettarn, Bampton, as a trespasser with intent to steal. The charge said he had with him a shotgun.

Dead girl plea

Mr James Turnbull, the Bradford coroner, appealed to the public yesterday to offer any information they had that might lead to the assailant of Carole Wilkinson, aged 20, who was sexually assaulted and left for dead in a field near her Bradford home. She died after life support machines were switched off.

No holiday papers

No daily papers will be published in Dublin on Cork on October 21, a public holiday in the Irish Republic. A spokesman for the newspapers said overtime payments would make publication too expensive.

Six outstanding men

In the Hollywood of the 1930s Alistair Cook was one of the few people to penetrate Charlie Chaplin's reclusive world. His account tomorrow in *The Sunday Times* comes from *Six Men*, Mr Cook's reminiscences of the men he found most fascinating in his distinguished career.

Ban decision unanimous, Test board chief says

Our Sports Editor

Mr Douglas Insall, chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), said in the High Court yesterday that the decision to apply a ban to cricketers who had signed, or might sign, contracts to play in the Packer series had been taken after a unanimous vote. He was being cross-examined by Mr Andrew Ferris, QC on behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr Kerry Packer, and a group of his players.

A second vote, which would have had the effect of allowing next year's tournament to be held by 19 votes to none, with no abstentions. The identity of the two abstentions was not

known. He said that legal opinion had been sought against a ban because the law is unclear as to whether it might be seen as an inducement to players to break their contracts.

Mr Insall was referred to notes taken by Mr Donald Carr, secretary of the TCCB, at a previous meeting of the committee. In an entry reading: "Essential to drive wedge between Kerry Packer and players through the Cricketers' Association."

He did not know who had made that remark. He had not done so, Mr Insall was still being cross-examined when the hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

Print unions refuse more help to journalists

Two printing unions have rejected calls from the National Union of Journalists for further support for the closed-shop dispute at Darlington.

At a meeting of the TUC's printing industries committee, the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsope) and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) said there should be an immediate return to work based on the report of the Norman Singleton Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) mediator.

They said they would not

help to extend the dispute to other Westminster Press offices. The National Graphical Association (NGA) and Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (Slade) said they would take the matter back for discussion by their executives.

More than a hundred NUJ members stopped work in June after the appointment of a sub-editor who refused to join the union. In August they were joined by printing workers, and publication of the *Northern Echo*, *Evening Despatch* and a series of weekly papers owned by Westminster Press was halted.

Fail-safe device for Big Ben

A new fail-safe device will be fitted to the chiming mechanism of the clock in the tower of the Houses of Parliament tonight while the clock is stopped between 9.45 pm and midnight for change to Greenwich Mean Time.

Designed by the National Physical Laboratory, the braking device is intended to prevent a recurrence of the incident in August last year when the clock failed and extensive damage was caused.

Correction

In a report yesterday on psychotherapy, describing a patient who attempted suicide, the fourth paragraph should have read: "She had now responded very well to a short course of modified ECT."

Lawyers seek real culprits who cause pollution

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 21

French lawyers and criminologists are spending the three days of their national conference in Nice wrestling with the problem of ecological delinquency. Who, they are asking, are really to be blamed for pollution and how can the state impose laws to prevent something on one hand while encouraging it on the other?

The conference rapporteur, M. Mugnier-Pollet, has gone so far as to define an ecological crime. It occurs, he says, when man suffers harm through a prejudicial change in the environment.

The problem is whether it is right to penalize the agent which causes the pollution when the whole social structure necessitates harm to the environment. "Often you see the state support industrial projects (or carry out urbanization) which are potential generators of ecological offences," the rapporteur said.

The trouble was that any laws drawn up to punish offenders could be applied only if the environment had been damaged. What was needed was a penal code "to control not what is but what might be."

In our economic system everything was geared to obtaining maximum production with maximum profit at minimum cost. Since pollution prevention was expensive it went against social progress.

The conference is taking evidence from environmental groups. According to them, "the state is illegally agreeing to the creation of polluting and dangerous activities under the cover of public need." They regret that the law protects only property and freedom and not the quality of life or the physical and moral health of the citizen.

The conference is striving to find a basis on which a legal code to protect the ecology can be built. For the moment the participants have the one firm fact to work on: pollution is linked to economic progress. They are seeking to determine what point economic progress should be limited in order to prevent a deterioration of the environment.

President Giscard d'Estaing turned his attention to "galloping urbanization" in a speech to the closing session of a UNESCO symposium on politics and architecture last night.

Setting out the main points of an architectural policy for France, he said urbanization had thrown the profession into disarray. There was plenty of talent, but there was no longer any architecture.

It was necessary to improve the standards of the dwelling and its environment by creating lively, friendly areas. This should give a chance to architects to prove themselves. To help them the Government was to publish before the end of the year a series of new standards of architectural study.

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هكر افن الابل

Saturday Review

Terrorism: Myth and reality

Is terrorism a legitimate political weapon
or the perverted pleasure of young angries?
Louis Heren reviews the known facts

Castro once admiringly
described a passage from a pep
talk Che Guevara gave to his
guerrilla band in Bolivia.
This type of fight, Guevara
said, "gives us the opportunity
becoming revolutionaries,
highest level of the human
species, and it also permits us
graduate as men." Castro
said that those who had fought
with Guevara until the end
became worthy of such
words. They symbolized the
revolutionaries and men whom
history was summoning for a
hard and difficult task:
transformation of Latin
America.

Such words, which can
be music in the minds of
the men, but Guevara was an
affluent guerrilla leader. He
lived every rule in the book
of revolution, and made his own
version of it. Years later this myth
shadows the reality. Every-
one he is still known as Che,
still embodies the romanti-
cism of the guerrilla, and in so
doing keeps alive the revolu-
tionary fervour of guerrilla
warfare.

His romanticism cannot be
dismissed. It helps to explain
why young middle-class
men and women of good fam-
ily and education ruthlessly
indiscriminately murder
main innocent men,
women and children every-
where. Walter Laqueur puts it
well in his important and
readable book.

The terrorist (we are told)
is the only one who really
loves freedom and jus-
tice; he is a totally committed
man for freedom and jus-
tice, a gentle human being
in all circumstances.

He is an indifferent majority to
heroic yet tragic roles:
good Samaritans distribut-
ing poison, St Francis with the
lions.

Such beatification is of
course grotesque, but Laqueur
adds that terrorism can-
not be unconditionally
condemned. He quotes Sartre and
others, but for every William
there have been many
appointed saviours of free-
dom and justice, impatient
fanatics and madmen in-
flicting the rights of self-
defence in vain using the
name of the last defence
of a tyrant but as a pander
for all evils, real and ima-
gined.

Laqueur reminds us that ter-
rorism is not a new phe-
nomenon. One of the earliest
in terrorist movements
the sicarii, a sect active in
Judea during the first century. The
sicarii, an offshoot of the
Zealots, during the eleventh
century, were galvanized by a
mixture of messianic
and political terrorism.

Other movements fol-
lowed, and systematic ter-
rorism emerged about one
hundred years ago. It quickly
became widespread, almost
universal. The Russian revolu-
tionaries of 1878 followed
by the Irish, Macedonians,
and Armenians, and
by the Molly Maguires
in the Pennsylvania
fields and the assassins of
Garfield and McKinley.

which was killed during
German occupation of
Poland. The *Irgun Zvai Leumi*
the Stern Gang, used indi-
vidual terror and assassi-
nations against the British
in Palestine, and the terrorist
signs helped to expel
the British from the colonies.

British intelligence estab-
lished that the Carlos organiza-
tion had been given permission
to operate in Britain, much of
the Middle East. They cooperated
with the Baader-Meinhof gang
and the IRA, and were deeply
involved in the IRA seizure of
the French embassy in the
Hague, the attempted assassi-
nation of Mr J. Edward Siffert
in London, the Paris, two attacks
against El Al aircraft at Orly
and the attempted assassi-
nation of the Yugoslav consul
in Lyons.

As is the fashion among ter-
rorists, the Carlos group often
changed its name. It was the
Mohammed Boudia commando
in 1974, and in Vienna a year
later the Arm of the Arab Re-
volution although Carlos is a
Venezuelan and two other
members of the group were
West Germans.

Carlos and other terrorist
leaders could not have sur-
vived without the help of sym-
pathetic governments, and the
CIA study listed a number of
them. The most enthusiastic
was Libya, which was generally
held responsible for funding
the attack against the Opec
ministers in Vienna. Carlos was
also helped by Cuba.

These two countries are led
by romanticists. Castro believes
that his amateur campaign
against the corrupt regime is a
model for world revolution.
Colonel Gaddafi's hero is
Nasser who, the story goes,
once saw a poster in Cairo
announcing *Murder on the
Boulevard* and demanded to know
if the United Arab Republic
was supporting the revolution-
aries of the republic of
Boumy.

tional terrorism multiplied as
did the number of terrorist
groups and the countries in
which they operated. This in-
crease was attributed mainly to
the Middle East conflict and
the deep-seated bitterness and
frustration of Arab refugees.

It also mushroomed because
of technological advances,
especially in air travel, weap-
ons and television satellite
communications which guaran-
teed prompt and wide publi-
city. Political permissiveness
was another factor, as was the
willingness of certain states to
provide funds, arms, training
facilities, documentation and
other operational support.

This upsurge of transna-
tional terrorism was accom-
panied by greater cooperation
between terrorist groups of
many nationalities. The
Baader-Meinhof gang of West
Germany helped the Palestin-
ian Black September group in
preparing for the attack on the
Israeli Olympic team in
Munich in 1972. The Popular
Front for Liberation of Pales-
tine (PFLP) teamed up with
the Japanese Red Army (JRA)
in a number of dramatic ven-
tures, and three Japanese ter-
rorists who carried out the
Lod airport massacre had
papers forged in West Ger-
many and weapons procured in
Italy.

The Turkish People's Libera-
tion Army used Palestinian
training facilities in Syria, and
reciprocated by attacking
Israeli targets in Turkey. The
Provisional IRA developed links
with other terrorist
organizations, including separa-
tist groups in France and
Spain as well as some Palestin-
ian formations in the Middle
East.

Overall, more and more
groups throughout western
Europe and the Middle East
provided each other with arms,
safe housing and other sup-
port. Latin American terrorists
fleeing from the anti-terrorist
campaigns waged in Argentina
and elsewhere in the hemi-
sphere provided expertise,
money, organization and the
glamour which even suppo-
sedly rational men and women
have attached to the so-called
urban guerrillas.

The study reported evidence
of a European-based terrorist
"service industry" providing
training, documentation and
other specialized assistance to
terrorist and revolutionary
movements in all corners of
the world. It illustrated this
complicated web of inter-re-
lationships with the celebrated
Carlos affair in France and its
dramatic sequel in Vienna.

Guided by an alleged
Lebanese informer, who in fact
was Michel Moukharbel, the
Paris paymaster of the PFLP,
French counter-intelligence
agents tried to arrest Carlos in
1975, and were shot down.
Carlos the Jackal, as he
became known, disappeared
only to emerge a few months
later as the leader of the ter-
rorist group that seized dele-
gates to the Vienna OPEC con-
ference.

During the intervening
months, British intelligence
identified him as Illich
Ramirez-Sanchez, the son of a
wealthy Venezuelan communist
who had been his family in
London in 1966. Carlos enjoyed
the fleshpots but did not stay
long among us. He attended
the Patrice Lumumba univer-
sity in Moscow for revolution-
ary training, and in the early
seventies became a member of
an extensive terrorist network
operated by the PFLP.

He acquired an entourage of Latin
American terrorists, one of
them a member of the secre-
tariat of the Colombian com-
munist party, and claimed to
control 40 seasoned terrorists.

British intelligence estab-
lished that the Carlos organiza-
tion had been given permission
to operate in Britain, much of
the Middle East. They cooperated
with the Baader-Meinhof gang
and the IRA, and were deeply
involved in the IRA seizure of
the French embassy in the
Hague, the attempted assassi-
nation of Mr J. Edward Siffert
in London, the Paris, two attacks
against El Al aircraft at Orly
and the attempted assassi-
nation of the Yugoslav consul
in Lyons.

As is the fashion among ter-
rorists, the Carlos group often
changed its name. It was the
Mohammed Boudia commando
in 1974, and in Vienna a year
later the Arm of the Arab Re-
volution although Carlos is a
Venezuelan and two other
members of the group were
West Germans.

Carlos and other terrorist
leaders could not have sur-
vived without the help of sym-
pathetic governments, and the
CIA study listed a number of
them. The most enthusiastic
was Libya, which was generally
held responsible for funding
the attack against the Opec
ministers in Vienna. Carlos was
also helped by Cuba.

These two countries are led
by romanticists. Castro believes
that his amateur campaign
against the corrupt regime is a
model for world revolution.
Colonel Gaddafi's hero is
Nasser who, the story goes,
once saw a poster in Cairo
announcing *Murder on the
Boulevard* and demanded to know
if the United Arab Republic
was supporting the revolution-
aries of the republic of
Boumy.



Two faces of terrorism: the
romantic Che Guevara and the bloody aftermath
of the 1973 Athens airport attack

Photographs: Elliott Erwitt and J. P. Poirault, Magnum

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The CIA list also included
the Soviet Union, China, North
Korea, Algeria, Yemen, Tan-
zania, Congo, Zaire, Egypt,
Syria, Iraq and reluctant
Lebanon. The Soviet Union
was reported to have serious
misgivings about the utility of
transnational terrorism. It
nevertheless helped the
fedayeen groups to prove its
revolutionary fervour in the
ideological struggle with
China, and of course trained
revolutionaries and terrorists.

Some circumstantial evi-
dence persuaded the agency
that the Soviet Union also
maintained contact with ter-
rorist groups in western
Europe, but that its satellites
did the dirty work. East Ger-
many helped the Baader-Meinhof
gang and Czech arms des-
tined to kill British soldiers in
Ulster were seized in Holland
in 1971.

A second CIA report com-
pleted this summer, estimated
that 1,152 transnational ter-
rorist acts had been committed
since 1967. They included 501
bombings, 146 hijackings of
planes and trains, 137 kidnapp-
ings, 103 incendiary attacks
and 63 assassinations.

It discounted the current
nightmare that terrorists might
get hold of a nuclear bomb. It
did not, however, dismiss the
possibility that they would use
biological and chemical weap-
ons, and assumed that trans-

national terrorism would in-
crease.

This is questionable. The
CIA might have been per-
suaded by statistical trends,
but statistics do not have a
dynamic of their own. History
suggests that terrorism comes
in phases, and what the agency
describes as the cost-effective-
ness of transnational terrorism
is hardly likely to help the
recruiting sergeants.

Laqueur put it this way. The
kidnapping of Opec representa-
tives in Vienna occasioned
great consternation and moni-
tored the headlines, but only
a few days later it appeared
that the operation, however
meticulously prepared, had
been one of the great non-
events of the year.

Its purpose was anything but
clear. The terrorists seemed to
have only a hazy notion of
what they intended to achieve.
They induced the Austrian
radio to broadcast the text of
an ideological statement which,
dealing with an obscure topic
and formulated in left-wing
sectarian language, might just
as well have been read out in
Chinese.

At first the terrorists were
said to be Palestinian, driven
by despair and poverty, demon-
strating against the loss of
their homeland. Later it
appeared that the unit was led
by Germans and Latin Ameri-
cans; there might have been
Arabs among them, but they
were neither poor nor desper-
ate.

Moreover, it is most unlikely
that the policy of the oil-
producing countries would
have been affected in any way
even if the terrorists had
killed all their victims. Had
there been mass murder, long
obituaries on Sheikh Yamani
and his colleagues would have
been published, but they would
have been replaced imme-
diately by ambitious and com-

petent men in Tehran and
Caracas, in Baghdad and Ki-
wait, determined to pursue the
same policies.

Sheikh Yamani is still one of
history's most influential men,
but Hans Joachim Klein, the
young West German terrorist
who was shot in the stomach
during the Vienna raid, wants
to come in from the cold. Ear-
lier this year he posted his
loaded Czech pistol to *der
Spiegel* magazine in Hamburg
together with a half-sad, half-
cynical letter.

Klein condemned the mur-
ders done that cold December
Sunday in Vienna, and the
arguments of his fellow ter-
rorists only convinced him that
they had no respect for life.
He believed that although ter-
rorists wore revolutionary left-
wing labels they were essen-
tially almost fascist. He warned
that the gang was planning to
murder two leaders of the Jew-
ish communities in West Ber-
lin and Frankfurt.

Who are these transnational
terrorists? They are not work-
ing class like the gunmen of
the IRA. Their ideology is
typical of many young people
who joined the ranks of the
New Left, a rebirth of Mar-
xism, Gramsci, Lukacs and the
unorthodox German Marxists
of the 1920s. Laqueur says that
the only new admixture was
Franz Fanon's concept of the
liberating influence of vio-
lence, but the hopes he
attached to national liberation
were over-optimistic. In the
words of Yeats, "The beggars
have changed places but the
lash goes on". True it is now a
native lash, but it does not
prove the curative properties
of liberating violence.

The so-called communiques
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6 MILLION WORKING
DAYS A YEAR ARE LOST
THROUGH STRIKES.
EVERYONE MAKES
A FUSS.

30 MILLION WORKING
DAYS A YEAR ARE LOST
THROUGH MENTAL
AND EMOTIONAL
PROBLEMS.

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A FUSS

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TV CHOICE

10.30 ITV What a Saturday! When a television reviewer has to begin his weekend recommendations with a programme starting at the unseemly hour of 10.30 and when that programme stars a veritable dinosaur among singers, Mr Tom Jones, the reader is entitled to take the hint that perhaps a quiet dinner party or a visit to the cinema would be the preferable order of the night.

11 pm BBC 1 Star of the Parkinson chat show is ex-BBC chief Sir Huw Wheldon—no doubt aptly timed to coincide with the relaunch of his successful Royal Heritage tomorrow on BBC 1 (4.30). Other guests are Paul Dunhill and singer Barbara Dickson.

Tomorrow
12 noon (TV) Brian Walden's World Look at the World today tries to resolve or at least identify the issues that have baffled many a businessman, civic leader, civil servant and Cabinet Minister at British Leyland. It is nothing if not newsmaking, this programme—which one might say is some kind of a recommendation.

5.45 ITV Young Adrian Danner is not my childhood's idea of Richard Crompton's boy hero, but John Davies's production creation brings a new and absolutely valid feel to William. Try to stop the children watching.

10.30 BBC 1 Two men's war, or at least a look at two men of peace at war. Everyman tonight takes a close look at Charlie Echo (C of E) and Romeo Charlie (RC), two padres serving with the troops in Londonderry.

Weekend Broadcasting

THE WEEK'S FILMS

Feature films promise good watching on television this week. Theatrical Angelopoulos's *The Travelling Players* (Film International, BBC, tonight, 9 pm), made in the last days of the Colovese's Greece and released in 1975, is a monumental running nearly four hours, it presents a panorama of Greek history between the years 1936 and 1975 as reflected in the fortunes of a little troupe of travelling players, who, thanks to the fortunes of war and peace, never get to finish their play. The drama is told in a series of flashbacks, which are overmuch if you can't pick up all the historical references or allusions to Euripides; or follow the elaborate flashback construction. The stunning images and set pieces make their point clear enough.

Tomorrow there is a rare opportunity to see a neglected and little-seen treasure, Hal Ashby's *Barry Lyndon* (BBC, 2.30-3.30 p.m.). This black but brilliant comedy-drama is an odd love affair between a rich youth (the dolt-like Red Coat) and a slightly septuagenarian (Barbara Dickson), drawn together by their shared delight in the 18th-century comedy which was the only form of their own civilisation. The *Travelling Players* (BBC, Friday 10.45 p.m.), the first film by Mel Brooks (Kluge's *Amélie*, *Frankenstein*, made in 1967, *The Invention of Soloman* and *Frankenstein*, a charlatan impresario whose strategy of getting susceptible old ladies to invest in his *Frankenstein* was a success. Extravagant and exuberant, this comedy is a film which is often, literally, so bad that it's funny.

Iain Redpath

David Robinson

SATURDAY TV

BBC 1
8.50 am, Bagpuss, 9.05, Gymnast, 9.30, Multi-coloured Swap Shop, 10.30, Grandstand, 12.30, Footy Focus, 1.05 pm, Boxing, Light, 1.30, News, 2.00, The Big Match, 2.15, 2.25, 2.35, 2.45, 2.55, 3.05, 3.15, 3.25, 3.35, 3.45, 3.55, 4.05, 4.15, 4.25, 4.35, 4.45, 4.55, 5.05, 5.15, 5.25, 5.35, 5.45, 5.55, 6.05, 6.15, 6.25, 6.35, 6.45, 6.55, 7.05, 7.15, 7.25, 7.35, 7.45, 7.55, 8.05, 8.15, 8.25, 8.35, 8.45, 8.55, 9.05, 9.15, 9.25, 9.35, 9.45, 9.55, 10.05, 10.15, 10.25, 10.35, 10.45, 10.55, 11.05, 11.15, 11.25, 11.35, 11.45, 11.55, 12.05, 12.15, 12.25, 12.35, 12.45, 12.55, 1.05, 1.15, 1.25, 1.35, 1.45, 1.55, 2.05, 2.15, 2.25, 2.35, 2.45, 2.55, 3.05, 3.15, 3.25, 3.35, 3.45, 3.55, 4.05, 4.15, 4.25, 4.35, 4.45, 4.55, 5.05, 5.15, 5.25, 5.35, 5.45, 5.55, 6.05, 6.15, 6.25, 6.35, 6.45, 6.55, 7.05, 7.15, 7.25, 7.35, 7.45, 7.55, 8.05, 8.15, 8.25, 8.35, 8.45, 8.55, 9.05, 9.15, 9.25, 9.35, 9.45, 9.55, 10.05, 10.15, 10.25, 10.35, 10.45, 10.55, 11.05, 11.15, 11.25, 11.35, 11.45, 11.55, 12.05, 12.15, 12.25, 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1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets. The second step is to analyze the data. The third step is to develop a plan. The fourth step is to implement the plan. The fifth step is to evaluate the results.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGES 6 AND 7

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne; Mailing list 800 a year
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St. W1
01-535 2141 or Keith Browne and other agents

Arts Council of Great Britain

Tonight: NEW BUDAPEST String Quartet

Sunday: LYNDA RUSSELL, soprano; DAVID CAMPBELL, clarinet

Monday: MICHAEL ROBERTSON, English Harpsichord

Tuesday: JACQUES KLEIN, piano

Wednesday: JACQUES KLEIN, piano

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL

Kensington SW7 2AP

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TOMORROW at 7.30

OVERTURE, 'FINGAL'S CAVE' MENDELSSOHN

FANTASIA ON GREENSLEEVES VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

PIANO CONCERTO No. 2 RACHMANINOV

'NEW WORLD' SYMPHONY DVORAK

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

VILEM TAUŠKY COLIN HORSLEY

Tickets: 50p, 90p, £1.50, £2.50, £3.80 from Hall (01-589 5212)

A Open tomorrow 10 a.m.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

SUNDAY, 30 OCTOBER at 7.30

ITZHAK PERLMAN

playing three Violin Concertos

Violin Concerto No. 3 in G MOZART

Violin Concerto in E minor MENDELSSOHN

Violin Concerto in D TCHAIKOVSKY

LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conductor: LAWRENCE FOSTER

Tickets: 75p, £1.25, £2.00, £2.50, £3.50 (01-589 5212) & Agents

RAYMOND GUBBY presents SUNDAY AFTERNOON 6 NOVEMBER at 3 p.m.

Music from the Ballet

LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA

Conductor: MARCUS DOBS

SLEEPING BEAUTY Swan Lake Suite SPARTACUS ADAPTO

and MAINA GIELGUD and DESMOND KELLY dancing

BLACK SWAN from SWAN LAKE and GRAND PAS DE DEUX from COILLA

Tickets: £1.00, £1.50, £2.00, £2.50, £3.00 from Hall (01-589 5212) & Agents

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

SUNDAY, 6 NOVEMBER at 7.30

LEIPZIG GEWANDHAUS ORCHESTRA

BEETHOVEN

Overture, 'Egmont' BEETHOVEN

Violin Concerto in D BEETHOVEN

Symphony No. 3 in E flat ('Eroica') BEETHOVEN

KURT MASUR CARL SUSKE

Tickets: 75p, £1.25, £2.00, £2.50, £3.00, £3.50 (01-589 5212) & Agents

Sadler's Wells Theatre

Rosebery Avenue EC1

Box Office 01-837 1672

Tomorrow

Sunday 23rd October

at 7.30 p.m.

In the presence of his Excellency the Italian Ambassador

the Rossini Association presents

ITS INAUGURAL CONCERT

Rossini

at the Wells

with: Angela Bostock, Lisina Ceresa, Anne Pashley, Eiko Nakamura, Monica Sinclair, Joseph Ward, Kiochi Maeda, Andrej Jarc, William Elvin, Tom McDonnell, Lilliana Belfiore, Ken McCombie, New Symphony Orchestra, Kenneth Cleveland, Richard Vardigans, and Rose Alba, Moray Watson.

Tickets: £5, £4, £3, £2, £1

Box Office or usual agents.

Concert sponsored by ALITALIA, Italy's World Airline.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 7.30

First London recital for 12 years by

DEREK HAMMOND-STROUD

accompanied by

GEOFFREY PARSONS

Schubert, Brahms, Wolf, R. Strauss

at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, London, W8

Tickets: £5.00, £4.00, £3.00, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 50p

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE

Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, Tel: 01-436 3025

Concert Management: Peter Freeman Ltd., 72 Grosvenor Road, Harrow, Tel: 01-262 5653

The 1977 Series of Shell Concerts

André Previn

The London

Symphony Orchestra

National Tour

2 Nov Edinburgh, Usher Hall 031-228 1155

3 Nov Manchester, Free Trade Hall 061-634 0943

4 Nov Birmingham, Town Hall 021-556 2592

5 Nov London, Royal Festival Hall 01-468 3121

6 Nov Swansea, Brynmor Hall 0792-5081

7 Nov Bristol, Colston Hall 0273-29178

Music by Mozart, Schubert, Rachmaninov, Beethoven and Richard Strauss

ALL SOULS CHURCH, Langham Place, W.1. (Just off Oxford Circus)

SATURDAY 11 NOVEMBER at 7.30 p.m.

CREATION - Joseph Haydn

(sung in English)

Julie Kennard, Martyn Hill, David Thomas

Goldsmiths Choral Union

Musicians of London

Brian Wright (Conductor)

Tickets: £1, £2, £3 available at the door from 7 p.m.

Advance bookings Tel: 01-436 3025 (01-436 3025) & Agents

Management: Goldsmiths Choral Union

ST. JOHN'S Smith Square WEDNESDAY NEXT, 26 OCTOBER at 7.45 p.m.

Lined McColvin Memorial Concert

Members of the

LONDON SINFONIETTA

with JANET HUGHES mezzo-soprano

Ravel: Introduction and Allegretto (first performance)

Michael Shreeve: Reflections (first performance)

Tickets: Reserved £2.50, Unreserved £1.00 and £1.50

Advance bookings Tel: 01-436 3025 (01-436 3025) & Agents

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Collecting History in pictures

Cezanne? Picasso? Fraude! They have left the road to beauty. They have spoiled young minds. But it will all end in laughter. Those paintings will one day be in museums. Like ancient instruments of torture, to show the depths to which art fell.

Thus did the artist Fortunino Matania dismiss the mainstream of modern art in an interview with *Picture Post* in 1951. And who you may ask was this painting Matania? Briefly, he was an illustrator and commercial artist: born in Naples in 1881, he first exhibited at the Naples Academy in 1902, began work for *L'Illustrazione* in 1905, was summoned to London to cover the coronation of Edward VII for *The Graphic* in 1902, worked for *The Sphere*, then as an official war artist during the 1914-18 war; he turned to the illustration of history and historical tales between the wars and was so revered in this field by the 1930s that it was to him that Cecil B. de Mille turned when making *The Ten Commandments* for subjects which would have looked like Matania's paintings of the orgy taking place around the Golden Calf is particularly his stuff.

And never heard of Matania until last year when he was being told, in the 1950s, to become a commercial artist. He complained at his disadvantage when he married shortly before his death in 1963. Goldie spent the last years of her life in Bideford, to be near her daughter and Reg Lloyd was helping her family to dispose of the estate. His house was undated with Matania's material, old sketch books, discoloured drawings, old newspaper articles and magazines, articles about or illustrated by Matania. I was used and fascinated and have now learned a good deal about Tom Keating admired him. His oeuvre raises an interesting question. We tend now to put "artists" and commercial artists into two different compartments. But first paint such works as their natural genius dictates sell them through galleries, museums and private collectors (if they can). The second compartment, to paint subjects by advertising notices, manufacturers of goods and Christmas cards, book and magazine publishers. When our own pictures, in their turn, become part of the collection of the artist, the critics and art historians select the best, the artists which are added to each century's canon, as I have indicated, very clear about this.

Matania was not certain that he himself, destined to be the Rembrandt of the twentieth century, though I would personally like some of his designs for advertisements (the famous female figure was especially) to all but one of Picasso's most delicate drawings. All the same, it is a surprising question that the commercial art rather than the "art for art's sake" was the one that was the past, 30 to 40 years ago. And this gives added interest to the story of Matania's life and work, as related by the magazine in Lloyd's possession.

Articles taken from British and American magazines range from the late 1930s and were scrupulously retained by the accounts vary.

Matania was a child prodigy, assigned a soap advertisement at the age of nine and had first oil, a life size group, exhibited at the Naples Academy in 1902. His father was an illustrator, Edoardo, apparently of considerable fame. In the days before graphic reproduction, he led drawings of newspaper occasions for periodicals. *L'Illustrazione* of lived in Naples which, late nineteenth century, one of the major artists of Italy. He was the leading artist of the such as Giovanni Michelangelo Dalbono whose work is keenly collected by art historians. Matania was the Neapolitan exponent of the history painting and ornamented Fortunino's genius is perhaps best seen in "This boy is ing where we must" ("questo ragazzo la dove finiamo"). That is where he and apparently he never is seen. Fortunino helped other with work for *L'Illustrazione* and was told to his own drawings. The ne objected to this, at the age 14, his father Fortunino to Milan to visit the offices of *L'Illustrazione* and to do a drawing to demonstrate what he was capable of. He was immediately hired to work for them.

This type of on the spot drawing was a very demanding affair. The artist had to be very well informed to get the details of uniforms, architecture, etc. right. Further, he had to work very quickly, producing the drawing in a few hours so that it could be engraved and published before the news was out of date. According to Fortunino himself there were only a few experts in the field spread throughout Europe and there was intense competition for their services.

This explains why he was summoned to London at the age of only 19 to cover Edward VII's coronation for *The Graphic*. It was the beginning of a long association with the British royal family. He depicted every coronation, royal marriage and christening right up to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953. In later years he was particularly in demand to provide previews of the coronation ceremony to the top row's ceremony in the Abbey.

The most dramatic of his royal news assignments was covering the Durbar of 1911, when George V and Queen Mary were crowned in Delhi, the height of orientalist luxury, according to Matania. There was intense competition among artists for the best view of the proceedings but Matania went to the front and joined the ranks of soldiers at the foot of the steps leading to the royal throne. The speed at which his record of the occasion reached the time was also remarkable at the time, two weeks.

At the outbreak of the First World War Matania should have rejoined the Italian army but the British government negotiated his retention in Britain as an official war artist. He visited the front and watched through the front line to ensure the authenticity of his work. Further, the amazement of his neighbours, he built a reconstruction of the trenches in his garden at Potters Bar, while the War Office provided him with military equipment to work from.

After the war, photography finally edged artists out of business on newspapers. Matania turned to the other family speciality—history painting. There is a review among Lloyd's papers of an exhibition of Edoardo's paintings of the Risorgimento, in Naples, around 1915; both father and son drew inspiration from Pompeii, conveniently up the road from their home, for historical reconstructions of life in Roman times. Edoardo, in Naples, this artistic family had busied themselves making furniture, tapestries, etc. in imitation of those in the Pompeian frescoes.

The Roman era remained his favourite and he painted carefully reconstructed scenes, peopled with voluptuous women, classical ladies, much in the manner of Alma Tadema, though generally in watercolour rather than oil. He exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy and the Royal Academy, a Pompeian bath scene, "Cubist", having been admired by Queen Mary at the Royal Institute in 1915, was given to her by the artist.

Despite this, Matania remained primarily an illustrator. For 19 years he contributed a monthly historical story, which he both wrote and illustrated, to the magazine *Picture Post* and *Eve*; these were, apparently very popular, for they were advertised in *The Tatler* to boost the circulation of *Picture Post* and *Eve*. He was prepared to tackle any period of history that was required of him and his Hampstead studio was a positive museum of props for these paintings.

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb brought him a positive rush of orders for reconstructions of life in ancient Egypt. He had a high reputation for taking extreme pains over the accuracy of every detail, spending long hours in the British Museum. But he also turned his hand to the type of "Jacobite" scenes from which Moss Bennett and Mary Donovan secured a good living—very popular for Christmas cards and calendars. Mary Donovan was clearly a close friend: there are many prints and some of her original work amongst the Matania material.

A reporter in the 1950s found him in his studio complaining over commission for a group of cavaliers, some in a table without a single female figure. Lloyd still has a good quantity of Matania drawings for sale and others from this hoard are already in circulation round the roads of Bideford and the road to Castle Road, Hammer-smith, have some on offer. In the main the drawings and watercolours are very competent though not inspired. The depictions of historic battles in uncomfortable, historical situations have, however, a curiosity value quite their own. When Matania depicts the same battles for coronation advertisements he achieves, in my view, the finest effect of all.

Geraldine Norman

Clive Barnes/New York Notebook The rise of the rising sun

There are few more interesting aspects of American life, and for that matter, American culture, since the end of the Second World War, than the continuing and growing fascination the United States evinces for Japan.

During the war, America had received a very fierce propaganda image of the Japanese as "yellow devils". The reality of the Japanese—particularly the latterly pacified Japanese of the postwar period—came as a surprise to the ordinary American serviceman, and with this surprise grew an admiration that was soon to become mutual.

Today Japanese goods—particularly perhaps television sets—dominate some sections of the American market. It is perhaps with this domination that there has arisen a widespread interest in everything Japanese, including, of course, Japanese culture.

Japanese movies have for long been popular in New York City, and recently a Kabuki company, which also visited London on its world tour, enjoyed a remarkable success in New York. This was not entirely the traditional Kabuki of yore—at times its acrobatics seemed to have more in common with the Peking Opera than the quietly stylized conventions of the Kabuki—but undoubtedly New York loved it. It filled the large Beacon Theatre to capacity, and soon tickets for it were as short as tickets for the musicals *Amie* or *A Chorus Line*.

Yet it is not merely the present that attracts New York's admirers of Japanese culture. New York is always hospitable to fine arts exhibitions from differing civilizations—at times it seems there is as much variety in our art exhibitions as in our restaurants, and that represents some diversity. At present at Japan House there is showing a marvelous collection of Japanese woodblock prints, dating from the seventeenth century. These come from the James A. Michener collection of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and they represent one of the finest surveys of Japanese prints.

The novelist's collection is fairly representative, it seems, of the art of the Japanese woodblock, but the exhibition concentrates on two of the greatest masters of the form, Utamaro and Hiroshige. The exquisitely stylized world of the ukiyo-e, with its men and women gracefully gliding through the formal landscapes of a classic imagination, has that mixture of clarity, charm and strength of tradition that appears to define the Japanese artist's imagination at its finest. It makes conventional life and removes sentimentality from the commonplace. The lithic virility of Hiroshige's line, the pliant subtlety of Utamaro, is enormously appealing, as is this entire exhibition which opens a window on a world in which great emotion is delicately expressed within the confines of conventional stylized to a kind of prettiness, yet never allowed to stale into sentimentality. It is a world of the pregnant gesture and the significant familiarity.

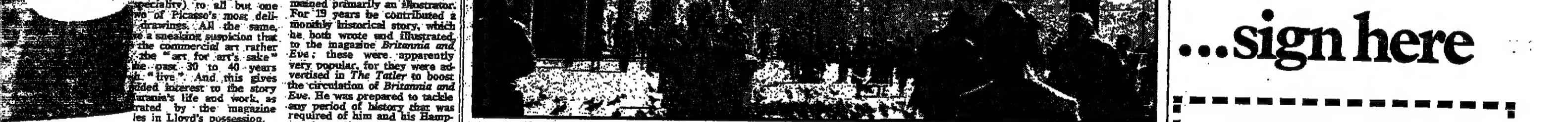
It is described, modestly enough, as the "world's basic knowledge, illuminated with thousands of colour illustrations", and that is about it. The 322 pages of text (called rather impressively the "Alpha-pedia") and 1,792 colour pages of "brilliantly integrated pictures, captions and text" (called, even more depressingly, the "Colorpedia") do the job for an encyclopedia that is designed specifically to serve both adults and young people in today's visually oriented world.

The publication is an Anglo-American effort. With James Mitchell as editor-in-chief and Jess Stein as editorial director, in the United States it is being produced as a one-volume encyclopedia. In Britain it is intended to be brought out as a series of informational books called *The Joy of Knowledge*. It could well be that the British style of publication (coming

How many words is a picture worth?

How different are we in this post-television age? Was Marshall McLuhan the one-time Canadian savant,

Travel Offers you can't refuse



Venice: featured in the tour companies' winter bargains.

In my last article I wrote about winter and spring holidays that are available in Britain. Or, rather, I mentioned a few of the weekend arrangements, with no hope of dealing comprehensively with the many hotel groups and others offering such deals. My apologies to those neglected who also provide escapes from the routine, and seem to press so heavily when the evenings are dark and damp, the mornings so grey and unpromising.

This week I turn my attention to the mainland of Europe and take a second bite at the winter break cherry. A most interesting aspect of the current scene is the part being played by various ferry companies, anxious to fill their vessels between now and the Easter rush and what follows.

Townsend Thoresen offer "France and Belgium for a Fiver", that being the adult return fare on their services from Dover to Calais and Zeebrugge, introduced at the end of last month and available until March 12. It is a day trip fare (children are charged £3.80) and was introduced to fill the ships during the winter, as Townsend Thoresen operate up to 15 return crossings a day. For £7.60, a 48-hour return ticket is available.

P & O Normandy Ferries are also basing for the short break business with a crop of excursions including day trips from Southampton to Le Havre and from Dover to Boulogne. What makes these, especially interesting is that for your fare (£12.50 return from Southampton or £8.50 mid-week, £9.50 weekend return from Dover) you also get a free litre of whisky or gin and 200 cigarettes.

As these "incentives" are worth over £11, the passenger theoretically makes a profit on his day out.

I must not dwell on day trips, however, for Olau Line make a tempting offer with short stay holidays to the Zealand area of south-west Hol-

land for £25 per person. This offer must rate as the cheapest cross-Channel holiday bargain, for you get the return journey between Sheerness and Vlissingen (Flushing), two nights' bed and breakfast accommodation at the Hotel du Commerce, Middleburg and free passage for a car if two or more adults travel. Should you be car-less, the holiday includes a three day bus pass for the locality.

The holiday is available until the middle of May and extra nights may be added to the deal at £7 a night.

Until April 30—with the exception of Christmas and New Year—Olau Line holiday will take you and your car to Wesskappel, a quiet seaside resort in south Holland at a cost of £19.50. A mid-week holiday gives four nights, a weekend gives two nights and the holiday is based on self-catering accommodation in apartments.

The ferry companies do not have it all their own way, of course. The tour companies have a range of European "winter break" holidays, the best of which, in my view, are those which take you to a city. In Europe in winter sightseeing and excursions are more important than sun-seeking.

The Pegasus programme includes Lisbon (or nearby Estoril), Florence, Venice, Madrid and Vienna—cities well known to me which provide ample satisfaction. The weekend to Madrid costs £79 and is based on the first class Hotel Los Galgos in Barrio de Salamanca. Estoril and Lisbon, at £118, are a touch more expensive and are also based on top class hotels—the Alis in Lisbon and the Palacio do Estoril.

The Luna—the hotel used by Pegasus in Venice—is one that I know well and have written about here. I believe it has the best location in Venice (as the brochure claims) and that a 598 weekend there would provide a romantic escape from that dulling rou-

time of winter. (I read, incidentally, that dogs are being banned from more areas of Venice. Splendid news for those of us who believe the animal should not be kept in towns.)

Other weekend holidays to Venice are offered by CIT at prices which range from £71 to £92, depending upon which of seven hotels you choose, and CIT also offers weekends to Rome from £67, Florence from £76 and Milan from £92.

Because of the stronger pound (a phrase which I feel may augur well for 1978) most of the winter holidays in British Airways "French Leave" programme are cheaper than their equivalents of last winter. One that especially caught my eye was the fortnight at the Hotel des Etrangers in Cannes for £105, with a free third week for those who have the time to spare. There are weekends in Nice from £57, weekends in Provence (Aix-en-Provence, Marseilles, Avignon, Nîmes or Arles) from £73 and weekends in Paris from £74.

A selection of weekend holidays to East European capitals may be had through Balkan Holidays—Budapest from £97, Warsaw from £99, Sofia from £91 and Bucharest from £108. And if you have the time and inclination you may travel to Rumana in spring (between April 16 and May 28) for the Dracula coach with a week-long jolly through Transylvania, where lived the 15th century nobleman Vlad Tepes-Dracul. At £185 it is a far cry from the simple cross-Channel excursion, and as far as I can gather you have to provide your own pointed stake and mallet.

Time Off Ltd offer a series of short break holidays to Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Amsterdam and The Hague, which are based on various forms of transport—scheduled air services, air ferries, train, ship or hoverscraft. Travel to Brussels and Bruges may also be accomplished by the new P & O Jetfoil which leaves the Tower of London at 2.30 in the afternoon, arriving in Zeebrugge at 7.15 pm, a coach and train connection bringing you to Brussels by 9.15 pm.

Brussels is also featured in the Rank Hotels winter holiday programme—a weekend there being offered for £57.50 and a weekend in Paris for £59.50. These holidays are based on British Caledonian scheduled services from Gatwick. From November 1 return flights to Paris are scheduled from Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Newcastle, the whole holiday cost being £80 from Edinburgh (two nights), £94 from Aberdeen (three nights) and £89 from Newcastle (three nights). With all these Rank Hotels holidays, a camera is being given away for every booking—just the same kind of incentive as the free spirits and cigarettes on the P & O Normandy Ferries day trips to Le Havre and Boulogne.

John Carter

A tale of two opera companies

To an operatically inclined visitor from London, the New York opera scene superficially seems very like the one he is familiar with in his own home town. The Metropolitan Opera (which has just got its season under way with a revival of its *Boris Godunov* incidentally) is clearly the equivalent of the Royal Opera at Covent Garden, whereas New York City Opera, by the same token, is the equivalent of the English National Opera at the London Coliseum. Well, yes, in a way, but really, when you come to think of it, quite definitely, no. The comparisons are almost entirely illusory.

It is sometimes difficult to discern what it is that the City Opera is trying to do differently from the Met—except it is obviously attempting to encourage younger singers, and makes no attempt to present the grand stars of the operatic firmament. (The one special exception here is the company's

home-grown superstar, Beverly Sills, who maintains her relationship with her old company.) Also, it has the reputation for concentrating on theatrical values as well as musical varieties; a reputation of rather more significance before John Dexter joined the Met as its director of productions.

The differences between the City Opera and the Met have not been all that obvious—but in the past few years they have perhaps been becoming more clearly marked. Both houses are succeeding in distinguishing their performances with a clearer trademark, a more evident profile. The aim of the Met to become a great opera house rather than the cage of expensive singing birds it was under Sir Rudolf Bing is ever more evident, and changes can also be discerned in the attitude of one City Opera.

Both companies—like all America's performing art institutions—are in financial difficulties, and the City Opera more perhaps than most. This is now reduced—humiliatingly and unnecessarily, perhaps—to collecting dollar bills in the foyer, with little girls running round with begging baskets. Yet artistically the City Opera is in sound health.

This has been something of a British season for the company. Its main new work—which so far I have not been able to get to see—has been *The Marriage of Figaro*, staged by Colin Graham and conducted by Musgrave herself, which has been respectfully, if not rapturously, received by the New York critics. Also the new production of *The Marriage of Figaro*, a splendid new production, has been directed by John Copley and designed by Carl Toms.

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ARGOSY

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Weekend

SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

Many years ago a millionaire showed me round his London home bursting with the he had achieved because he had tackled the decoration and furnishing entirely by himself, taking time off his shop to do it. His bride lived happily with everything for some time before she began to make changes, so it must have had much to commend it, or else it well expressed the personality of the man she loved.

He told me then his happiest hunting ground had been John Lewis, although he had bought from many shops and stores. This was a tremendous accolade because one of his companies was in disagreement with the Partnership at that time, a fact which gave him a slightly thrilling sense of guilt as he shopped there incognito. He was frank about his background in a terraced home in a poor district, and his adult inability to live with what he saw as the outé taste of most professional interior designers. He said that a visit to Heal's had frightened him because, although it held much he liked, it also displayed a great deal that he could not understand and he had an inferiority complex that drove him from the store. He had found one little choice in Liberty and therefore a few yardsticks of comparison, and he had found Selfridges too crowded. Harrods, where he bought much food and clothing, rarely had what he wanted in home furnishings at that time. Peter Jones, John Lewis's sister-store in London, had struck him as being just a little feminine. He felt at ease in John Lewis, safe and at home. He knew he could never come up with the most original decor of the decade, but he also knew he could live with every single thing he still has that universality of appeal and people do find themselves shopping there with something of the confidence they feel at Marks & Spencer, but with the knowledge that there is much, much more to compare and to choose from. Yet that assessment is not entirely fair to the John Lewis branches which have many a first in furnishings and which have a flair for curtain fabrics and upholstery that is not easy to equal in their price ranges.

It was there that I first saw, very recently, the cassette roller blind for windows. The cassette is a long four-sided box with an opening on one side for the blind to pull through. The blind, made by the shopper or ordered, goes into the cassette which is then hooked to the window-frame by a couple of screws on the keyhole slot principle. The unit can go inside a recess or can be mounted outside to look as neat as once fashionable pelmets. Top fixing brackets are available at 27p a pair extra, the material is metal and the finishes are white (which can be painted) or woodgrain laminated vinyl. The cassettes are in set length with one end prefixed but the other "open" so that they can be shortened with a domestic hacksaw. A three-foot length is £4.95 and a 5ft 6in length is £6.95. Do not look for them where you would expect to find them, but in the haberdashery departments of John Lewis in Oxford Street and Brent Cross; Peter Jones; Cole's of Sheffield; Trewin's of Watford; Jessop's of Nottingham and Lee's of Liverpool.

Another new idea is the curtain fabric that is meant to be hung sideways like the new familiar bris-bis curtain net. These make home-made curtains as easy as the bottoms are ready hemmed. All you do is trim the width of the material to window height and buy the length that gives you the fullness of width you prefer—there will then be no seams no matter what the width of your windows—the John Lewis Partnership now does this in a printed design called Revere, an extreme pretty springlike pattern which is a border along the foot of the curtain of grasses and wild flowers that thin out to a scattering of butterflies and daisies towards the top. In making, you get the impression of a pattern that is a problem of matching patterns and repeats. Revere is nine feet wide so it can fit some tall windows and is of 50-50 cotton and polyester for crease resistance and washability. It is chintz in finish, in navy blue, and £3.95 a metre at JLP in Oxford Street, Brent Cross and Edinburgh, Peter Jones of Sloane Square and Lee of Liverpool. For any information about your local branch of JLP, do telephone as it may well be there, too. You do, by

Mayfair Wallcoverings have introduced some good new designs in the High Society range. There are four distinctly different product categories, of which a couple are new departures for Mayfair, giving sculptured vinyl effects and textile designs. The sculptured designs have a real three-dimensional effect with decorative bas-reliefs that simulate natural cork, tiles and marbles.

The textile designs incorporate vertically-laid slub yarns so that you get the impression of fabric covering the walls—the vertical design loses your seams rather neatly and there is no pattern repeat to lead to wasteful effects. Rich, warm and giving a wool rused effect, these are in rich but light colours with flecks of darker yarns. Light-fast, they can be hung near brilliant sunlight windows and they do warmth

I rarely mention new perfumes because nobody can recommend perfume for others, and I prefer to stick to my tried and true favourites in any case. But I do think you should test Woolworth's "Four Toi" which is fresh, young, rich and woody all at once. It also lingers, is encased in glossy black, and is in the branches now. A splash cologne pack is £2.49 for the 125ml size; £1.95 for the 50g atom-

izer; £3.95 for the handbag atomizer of perfume concentrate. A nice gift for the young is the little eau-de-parfum spray (8g) in a black satin pouch complete with cord to be worn as a pendant. "Four Toi" matches the cosmetic range "Tu", all in black and white, very smart to look at and, if you have not thought of buying cosmetics from Woolworths, highly recommended.

to the room. I am told they have thermal and acoustic insulation benefits, and they certainly feel thick enough to have both, yet they hang well. The ready-pasted rolls make life simpler. There are also polyester metallized foils as part of the main design rather than the background in the High Society range and these are joined by the more familiar flocks made by new techniques on backgrounds like herringbone, tortoiseshell and so forth—all washable. Prices are 55p to £7 for the foils, £7 to £8 for the flocks and sculptured vinyls, and £12 to £20 for the textile coverings. Most John Lewis shops have them, as do many other stores and decorating retailers—your locals from Commercial Plastics, Station Road, Basingstoke (Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland (Cramlington 713333)).

£2.25 the metre. Sweet Afton is a bamboo-watergarden in clear, bright colours with a slightly oriental theme at £2.95. Le Marchant is subtle, pastel and gently shaded, a meandering design of roses and lavender printed on a linen union which can be used for matched upholstery and which is far from expensive at £3.25 the metre. Sarah is a trellis of apple blossom, and Kent a print with a border—join the two borders on two widths to give a dramatic effect of heavy bands between the more open ray patterns.

Look also at the Jonelle range of wallcoverings, adapted from some of the best-selling Duralacour fabric patterns, given a vinyl textured finish and sold ready-pasted. The wallcovering "own brand" is a new line and there are eight designs in seven colours in 11-yard rolls (21 inches wide) at about £2.95 the roll.

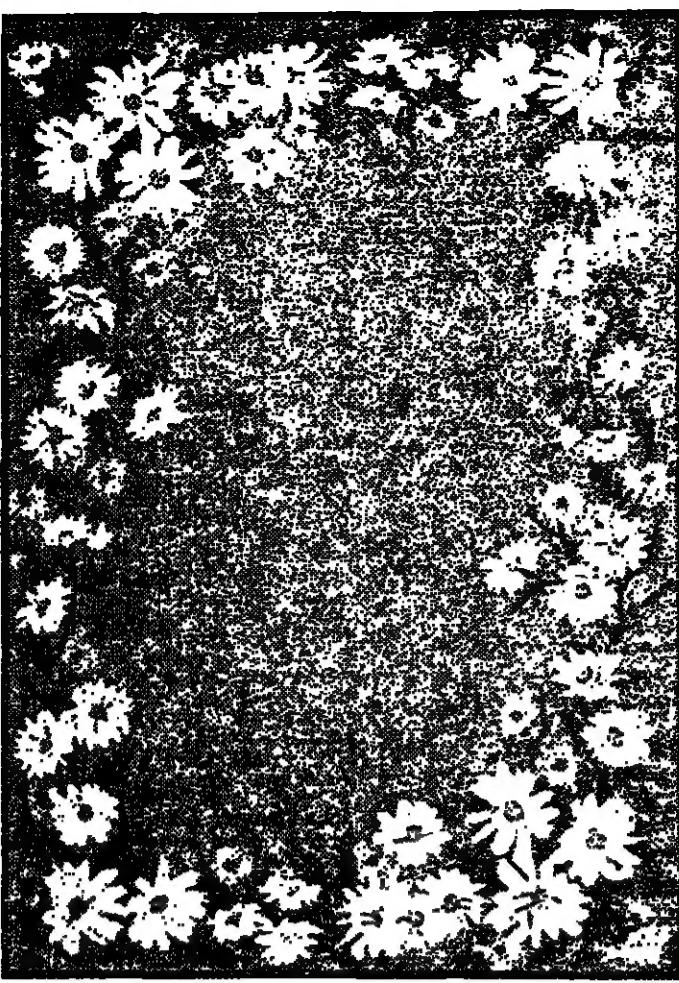
Most of the merchandise is at most of the stores, but it is worth checking up before you make a wasted trip. If a telephone call to your local JLP branch yields doubts, you can get the detailed data from the Merchandise Information Office, John Lewis and Company, Oxford Street, London W1A 1EX (01-637 3434).



Hiver



Ortica



Do not forget that you can redecorate the bathroom. Derek Pope, after many years with Renubath, has now gone into the bath-renewal business all over Britain. He has been resurfacing, repairing and "re-painting" baths for hotels and similar institutions for a couple of years, giving him some 10 years of experience in this technique. Now he can tackle domestic orders, and he publicly demonstrated the skill of his staff at the Building Centre last week.

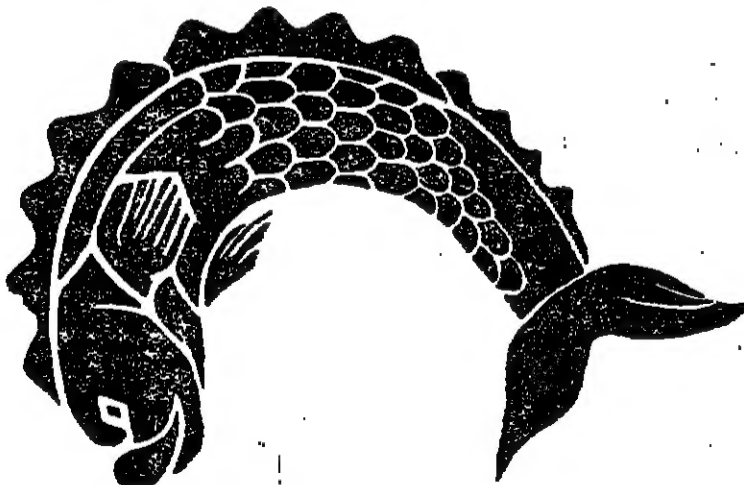
Chipped baths can be repaired—I have seen one that actually had a hole through it restored to safe splendour. The epoxy-based resin that fills in the chips is sealed by infra-red rays and the effect is great since you cannot even feel the repair when you run your finger over it. Then a specially developed British material known as Renamelite is sprayed on the bath and you end up with virtually a new bath in white or standard colours. The whole thing takes three to four hours and costs £35.75 for a white finish or £43.75

for a colour (plus VAT). Non-slip bath strips can be supplied at £3.75 plus VAT. Of course it sounds like a lot of money, but have you looked at the prices of new baths? And have you checked the cost of removal of the old one and the installation of the new?

Installation is no longer a simple matter of putting in a replacement bath because all new ones are made to metric sizes and the old "hole" will have been built in feet. Besides, there are still old houses being converted that have really gorgeous and imposed old-fashioned baths which can also be sprayed outside to show their ornate feet and which can look highly original when restored.

For industry, there is a special chemical cleaning and restorer service which can save thousands of pounds—an hotel contract in the Caribbean cost about £12,000 instead of an estimated £65,000 for new baths. The address is Bath Services, 448 Edgware Road, London, W2 (01-437 8238) and the service covers the whole country—contracts overseas included.

Since I wrote about a wonderful hand-painted screen some weeks ago I have seen some elegant and sophisticated screens at a decorator shop in Chelsea. One brilliant idea is a felt-backed screen made entirely of mirror on one side, which adds an impression of considerable extra space—at about £300 it is a lot of money, but it brightens and lightens dark corners. Three-panel screens are decorated with pictures and these really look good on a lacquered canvas background, giving waiting guests something fascinating to study. A cool, charming screen with a fern pattern is about £150, and I rather fell in love with low screens, just about chest height, at about £80. The shop has a lot of other treasures, like colourful tables covered in lacquered paper, and a range of American and other clocks, including a colonial piece with the eagle dominating it. In a charming little Chelsea backwater just a few minutes from Sloane Square, Francesca Gosford's shop is at 1 Woodfall Court, Smith Street, London, SW3.



Lyn le Grice has been stencilling furniture for special customers for more than three years and she transforms some fairly ordinary pieces, old or new. Dressers bought at auction sales or junk rooms can be given charm with bestials of fruit or with flowers. She has stencilled whole rooms, floors, blinds, wall hangings and even a baker's van. Her sense of colour is great and she has met some formidable challenges.

One of the nice things about Lyn's work is that it all seems to be part and parcel of the home. So often patterns and colour can turn a room into a concoction of muddle and confusion, thus interfering with the decor, but Lyn's work, unless used extravagantly, blends in well. Now, virtually by demand, she has begun to market kits of stencils to sell at £3 each, which includes postage and which will reach you in about three weeks from the date of order.

The kit contains three designs—a curving dolphin just under a foot wide; a pair of bay trees flanking a little motif of crossed pheasants, the whole about 17 inches wide; and an oval garland of flowers with little doves and roses at each corner, about 15 inches wide. You need not use the whole "page" of stencils; you can separate the various motifs that make the whole picture and put them on to smaller areas. A special craft knife is in the pack so that you can cut the

The Afia family came to England from Turkey in 1920 to repair Persian carpets and were soon being asked to sell. Since then they have been dedicated to carpets and now their Baker Street showroom literally has, since they linked up with Cabin Crafts of America, the largest choice you could wish.

A near miracle is the patterned carpet which can be made to order in almost any colour you want. The customer looks at all the patterns and decides on, say, a marguerite design (left). He or she is handed a plain worksheet on which is drawn to scale the detail of the design, with each of the 10 different colours clearly shown in the margin. On a clear table, the buyer then substitutes any personally preferred colours against the relevant numbers, and the marguerite pattern suddenly becomes completely original—there are 200 colour pom-poms to choose from, so the permutations are such that you are hardly likely to see your particular marguerites anywhere else, and you can be as practical or as pastel as you like.

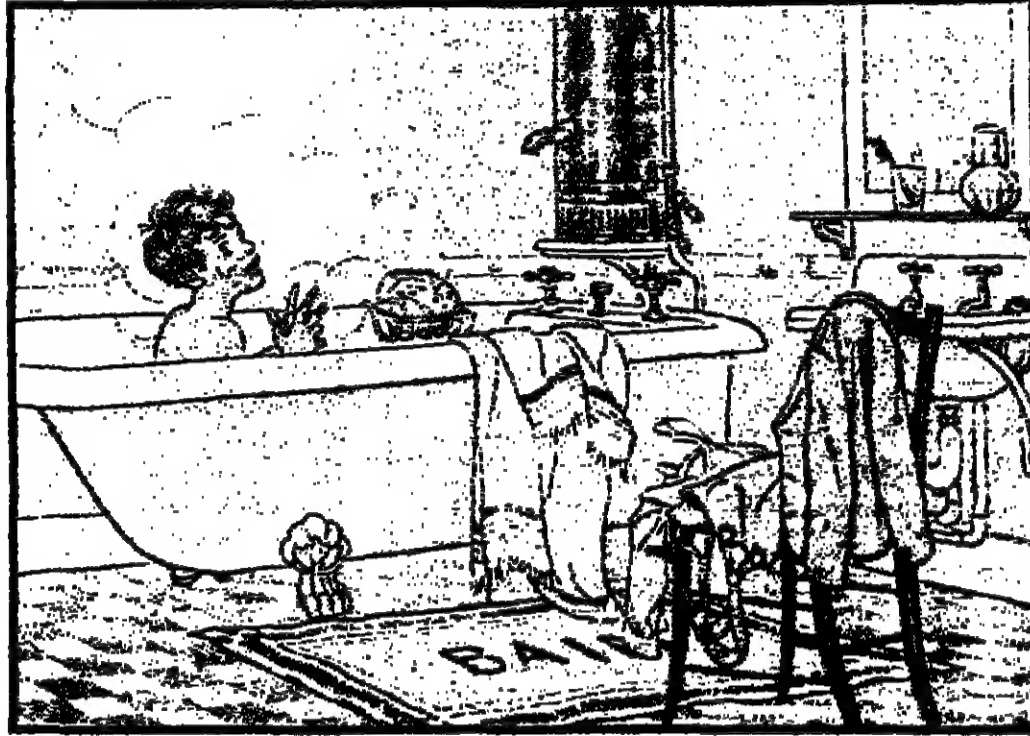
Imagine, too, a choice of 120 colours in the various types of Cabin Crafts carpeting, all on a rough Du Pont synthetic yarn that gives you a deep, thick pile or a firm surface at will, and has passed the most stringent tests for abrasion and crush resistance. One other benefit of this Antron yarn is that it is heat-set, which means that it has been more or less permanently "waved" to retain the pile.

Incidentally, when you are choosing your own patterned carpet in your own colours, a sample square can be hand-crafted for you to be doubly sure—the carpet itself then takes about a couple of months. In this same Quintessence range there are some lovely tweedy effects made by a new and exclusive pointillist dyeing method which gives a depth of colour that adds richness—you can shade your carpet from dark to pale or settle for two-tone.

Prices of this special range are in the region of £12 to £16 a square yard and well worth that, but Afia does not specialize only in expensive carpets and have developed some ranges of really first-class carpeting at realistic prices—they work mainly with the trusted manufacturers at first-hand and really know their business. The nice thing is that David Afia is not in the business because of family ties but because he is as obsessed with carpeting as his ancestors were. Nor does he settle as his ancestors for the British or American carpeting, but also stocks Berbers from Holland at about £12 a linear yard (27in wide) in 70 per cent wool and 30 per cent acrylic. Cord carpets from Czechoslovakia and cord fibre from India are excellent in the cheaper bands.

The needlework designs are really enchanting, designed by Robert Wallace who is famed for his work on carpets and tapestry. The Jacquard Wiltons will be a couture range, exclusive to Afia and almost too pretty to walk on but so lovely to live with. At £16.25 the linear yard (27in wide) they are wonderful.

There are five designs—Wild Fruit, Treillage, Stria, Coddion and Rose du Bois, each in 12 colourways. There is only one Afia, at 81 Baker Street (just south of the junction with Marylebone Road), but they can naturally arrange delivery to anywhere. Even if you live out of London, it is well worth the pilgrimage, whether you want cheap cord at about £4 a yard or the cooler lines. There is just one week left of the Rollover sale during which you can buy lengths of brand new carpet for whole rooms, stairs or corridors at radically reduced prices. Rollovers are the remains of huge rolls which have been used during the year to supply large orders, and are not shop-soiled. You can get a velvety pure wool Wilton at just over £3 a yard instead of nearly £8; high twist curl pile at about £5 against about £7; the Berber broadloom with loop-pile at £6.25 instead of £11.65; and cords at £1.95.

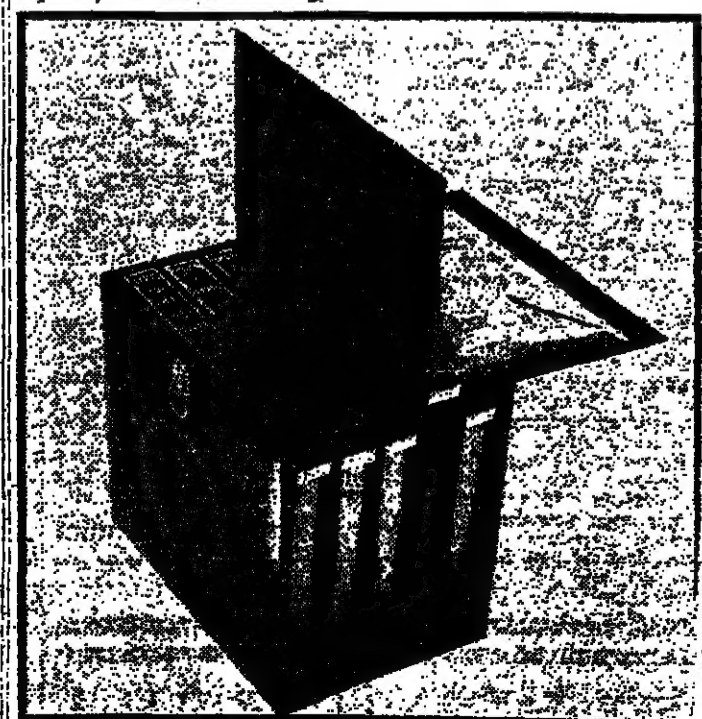


After television sets, telephone directories can be among the most obtrusive horrors of an otherwise gracious room or office. Oliver Baxter has tried to put this right with bindings of elegance and traditional chic. There are two versions. One comprises a smart and practical slip-case which holds five covers—four for the London directories and the fifth for the Yellow Pages (catering for out-of-London directories is a problem since the sizes vary so much). The bindings could be used for home filing, too, and even for magazines, since they fit such glossies as *Vogue*, *Harpers Queen*, *House and Garden*, *Brides*, *Tatler* and so on.

The second version is like the one in the photograph, with a swivel action that brings up the section you want to lie open on the unit holding the other four sections. The bindings are in anti-suff Bala skin, which Baxter finds better than leather for the purpose, and the tooling is in gold. Standard colours are Ivory, red, green, blue, green or brown.

Having said all that, I had better break the rest of the news rather gently. They cost about £55, maybe a little more at some stockists. At the moment stockists include Harrods, Asprey, Fortnum's, Finigans, Truslove and Hanson and Anthony Fortescue Galleries. All are in London because the covers are specifically designed for London directories. People who own London sets in out-of-London areas can apply direct to the designer.

Matching wastepaper bins sell at about £22. There are obviously special terms for bulk orders from companies, and for export orders. Foreign language labels are also available. Inquiries to Oliver Baxter Exports, 69 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PJ.



If you want painted furniture, calls the shop Romany because she likes the bright, gay, eye-catching colours. A chest of drawers might be painted in a bright, eye-catching colour, but will be intricate. She is decorating anything she can get her hands on, from vases to rocking horses, simpler splashes of colour from trays to furniture. She £5 or so.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR BEGIN'S BROADER BASE

The entry of the Democratic Movement for Change into the political arena sets the seal on Mr Begin's remarkable consolidation of support within Israel since he became prime minister in June. The election result in May was a more obvious defeat for the Labour Party after twenty years in power than a victory for Mr Begin's Likud. The Likud certainly did gain votes, especially among the young, but the biggest Labour losses were to the DMC, many of whose leaders were former Labour Party members, and it seemed almost by accident that Mr Begin found himself the leader of the largest group in the new Knesset.

Had the DMC achieved the pivotal position which it hoped for, its preference would not have been for a coalition with a chastened Labour Party, on which it would have imposed its conditions of electoral reform and a general clean-up of the administration. As it was found itself obliged to negotiate with Mr Begin from a position of relative weakness, since by relying on the religious parties Mr Begin could muster a bare majority without it, finding itself unable to extract a pledge from him on electoral reform, or soften his refusal to envisage territorial concessions on the West Bank as the price of peace, the DMC opted to go into opposition.

In the four months since then Mr Begin has transformed his public image from that of a visionary extremist with a porphyritic narrow base of support into that of an inspired national leader who has restored the country's self-confidence. He has managed to make the West Bank issue seem less important, by emphasizing a national consensus that whatever happens there should be no negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, no creation of a "third state" between Israel and Jordan, and no return to the 1967 frontiers. He has been helped in this by President Carter, whose statements on the Palestinian issue have been taken in Israel as threats, to resist which the nation must unite.

That is the official reason why the DMC has now decided to join the government, without obtaining anything more than freedom to differ on the West Bank issue and a promise that electoral reform will be considered by a committee of the four groups that now compose the parliamentary majority. Some DMC leaders must also have been influenced, however, by the realization that the government could remain in office without them for a long time. Many of them are former officials, for whom the role of junior opposition party had little appeal; and since political change had actually been

achieved, many felt that the Movement's ethos required that it be a participant rather than a spectator, on pain of losing much of its initial support.

Certainly the DMC's participation, and particularly the appearance of its leader, Professor Yigael Yadin, as deputy prime minister, is likely to improve the government's international image. It must shift the coalition's centre of gravity closer to that of Israeli politics in general. While continuing to resist any overt American pressure, the government may now be that much more amenable to reasoned argument in favour of compromise solutions. More important, perhaps, in view of Mr Begin's uncertain health, is the question of the succession. Mr Begin's heir apparent within the Likud, General Ezer Weizmann, is regarded by many Western governments as a dangerous swashbuckler, and according to some reports does not enjoy the full confidence of Mr Begin himself. Mr Begin's sudden death or permanent incapacity would probably provoke a power struggle within the Likud, from which Professor Yadin, as a respected national figure within the government but outside the party, might possibly emerge as the man best qualified to hold the government and the nation together.

A PITY, BUT A NECESSARY RESIGNATION

Mr Richard Dobson does not measure up to the common caricature, so beloved of the left, of the crude and bigoted industrialist out only to exploit the working classes for his own benefit. He is, in fact, a man of considerable intellect, ability and sensitivity, with an entirely honourable career which has greatly benefited the organizations with which he has been associated. He is particularly unfortunate that he should have become the victim of a few silly remarks he made at a private meeting, recorded secretly and without authorization, and deliberately taken to a hostile left-wing journal.

The remarks complained of fall into two categories. First, he made a number of references to the subject of the growing power of the trade unions, and the generally detrimental effect this is having on the country's economic prospects. There is nothing exceptional in that; and indeed he was stating a view shared by many in this country, including this newspaper. He also suggested that a double standard was in operation, by which trade union leaders could say what they wanted about management, however offensive, with impunity, but that management could not take similar criticism of the

unions without taking the risk of trouble breaking out.

There, too, he was saying no more than the truth. Regrettably, he couched his remarks in unpleasant and offensive terms. He said, according to the transcript of his speech, "All I can say is trade unions are bastards and they can say 'management are bastards' or I am a... but I can't say anything like that." Sir Richard could have chosen a more elegant way of putting forward that view, but his failure to do so is not sufficient ground for resignation. Much has been made of the fact that Sir Richard, as head of a nationalized concern, should have made comments so inimical both to nationalization itself and to the trade union movement. There is no suggestion that he allowed his views to interfere with his duty as chairman of Leyland, and in any event, those responsible for appointing him to the job could hardly have been ignorant of his general feelings on the subject. The other category of remarks to which objection has been taken raises a more serious issue. He referred, in the context of allegations of a Leyland "slush fund", to the "perfectly respectable fact that it was bribing wogs". The desirability of paying over sums of money, or ren-

dering favours, in return for lucrative business is a matter of public debate and there are perfectly respectable arguments on both sides. The reference to "wogs", however, was offensive, and stupid for Sir Richard to have made, even if he assumed that the meeting at which he was speaking was private.

He also, on two occasions, talked of "blackish" people, the first in a reference to the employees of Grunwick. It was a strange and unusual term to use. There is nothing untoward in saying "blacks", but referring to Asians as "blackish" has a clearly offensive ring about it. Sir Richard managed to denigrate both good customers of Leyland by referring to them as "wogs" and many thousands of employees of Leyland by using the term "blackish". The combination of the two offensive terms suggests that Sir Richard is racially prejudiced. So are many other people in the country, but they do not hold the post of chairman of British Leyland. Sir Richard has shown that he considers many of the company's customers and many of its employees to be inferior people. For that reason, even if it was not the reason he gave, his resignation is right though the occasion was an unhappy one.

HAILAND'S DIFFICULT RESPONSIBILITIES

Coup in Thailand, like a small earthquake in Chile, no longer attracts serious investigation. Even the connoisseur of such events would find little to stir the label in the army news in Bangkok on Thursday.

A year ago a weak and ineffectual democratic regime was overthrown by the military to install a civilian prime minister of their own choosing. The same holders of the military reins have once again voted to the formal display of us as a means of getting rid of Mr Thanin Kraichit, the prime minister—who may have been unwilling to go quietly.

The intention is to appoint a civilian government that will be disposed to restore democracy as soon as Mr Thanin is proposed. This is a reminder that Thailand's political disposition is a great deal more important to the country's neighbours than it was twenty years ago when the tanks pushed Marshal Pibon out and put Marshal Thawee in. Those days are far distant. With the collapse of Phnom Penh and Saigon in 1975 Thailand has abutted on a communist order, one of immediate concern to her partners in ASEAN and to many other powers far and wide who hope that the order of warfare in Indo-China will be replaced by peace and stability in the region. No longer insulated from their direct military association with the United States the

Thais have become more conscious of their national responsibilities. Since the democratic regime that arose in 1973 was rudely displaced last year by a reversion to military control—albeit in the background—the Thais have also felt the weight of President Carter's strong preference for democratic freedom rather than dictatorship.

Fortunately the difficult problem of Vietnam has been managed by mutual effort in the two difficult years since the war ended. To begin with Thailand's democratic government tried to be tolerant and open-minded though in Hanoi the temperature of Vietnamese suspicion had risen too high during the war years to fall quickly. Latterly with a far less accommodating government in Bangkok the balance has gone the other way. Vietnam is seated in the United Nations, has made friends among the non-aligned, begins to feel respectable and thus is more ready to acknowledge responsibility for the peace and progress of the region. Not least Vietnam's daunting economic tasks are quite enough to banish any thoughts of revolutionary posturing. Besides this there are the unaccounted nationalist rivalries that divide the communist governments of Indo-China. Thus Thailand's frontier is with an isolated and prickly Cambodia, still quick on the draw, but controllable. Laos is more in Vietnam's pocket—and now faces a

grim famine—but will always be drawn by ethnic ties with Thailand when looking for a counterweight to her dependence on Hanoi.

So equitable relations with Vietnam will remain Thailand's main problem. Thailand is more taxed than any other country by the problem of refugees. At the same time they know that the cold war conditions of the past have ended. Perhaps Thailand can profit not merely from the interest backing of ASEAN but from the discreet and concealed actions of China now that diplomatic missions from Peking are in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur on one side of this frontier and in Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh on the other. The Chinese may have played a restraining part when the war ended and there were fears that enormous piles of arms accruing to the Vietnamese might be handed out to South-East Asian guerrillas. During the past year the Chinese have certainly tried to mediate between Cambodia and Vietnam—the worst of the nationalist rivalries that override supposed communist fraternity. But they seem to have had no success since frontier fighting goes on. But at least this opens Thai eyes to the complexities of the region. A new government in Bangkok will have to acknowledge them as the coup managers admitted in Bangkok yesterday.

Productivity in Britain

In Mr G. T. Schwartz's book it must be 50 years ago now my father told me "if enough time and time is available every day can be solved; one could fly to the moon, but to find correct problem to solve, that's the difficulties start". I am sure that the difficulties of the correspondence have identified the synthesis of the problem not its causes. As former production and design engineer and then of the British Productivity Cell and now a marketing man, I have given a lot of thought to the right problem to solve. I have forward repair workshop for solving vehicles, employing Italian civilians and volunteer prisoners of war. The outcome of the latter surprised that of combined former in spite of our differences of purpose. I

have experienced many instances during 20 years of service in the instrument industry, which I could quote pointing towards the roots. Why do foreign cars make such an inroad into United Kingdom markets? Not because of greater productivity, but because of better design and reliability.

Between 1900 and today there were only three years of an export surplus. The nineteenth century does not look any better. It is estimated that in 1850 British production was 40 per cent of the entire world output, 32 per cent in 1870 and 20 per cent in 1900. The country has been kept viable by trade, services, increase of income abroad and royalties on licences of know-how. This spells the message very clearly. The British are creators and inventors and craftsmen but not manufacturers and innovators. As past and present Governments have not recognized this and have poured tax

payors' millions into incompetent bottomless barrels and stifled the services and independent entrepreneurs and draughtsmen with SE tax and similar restrictions.

Yours faithfully,
G. T. SCHWARTZ,
24a Avenue Road,
Highgate, N6,
October 12.

Middle-income litigants

From Mr Tom Johnson
Sir, If it be true and "a matter of public scandal" that the majority of would-be litigants cannot afford litigation, then is there not a possibility that fees are too high? Yours faithfully,
TOM JOHNSON,
Highgate,
Hampshire,
October 14.

The CBI's views on monetary policy

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry
Sir, Your leader this morning (October 21) misrepresents CBI's views on the Chancellor's expected package, and on the question of monetary policy.

When we saw the Chancellor on Wednesday morning, the points we pressed were those summarized in a preliminary letter to him. I quote: "Although many companies are operating well below capacity, and signs of recovery are still tentative, there is a good deal of expansion in the pipeline already. The inflation rate is at last beginning to fall, and it is vital that this should not be jeopardized."

"So we urge extreme caution. The Government's determination to keep to sound monetary and fiscal policy must not be open to doubt. This means that the IMF limits for this year and next must not be breached."

"If the PSBR is running below these limits in that case changes are possible without departing from the course agreed with the IMF we would still urge caution. So far, only a very small number of pay negotiations in the present round have been completed, and it is therefore not yet possible to judge the likely course of inflation or of the economy next year. We consider it therefore too early to commit yourself. Certainly, it will be most important not to give any impression from a so-called 'inflationary' package this Autumn that the need for pay restraint is in any way diminished."

"If you do nonetheless take action, this should be to reduce income tax, and to cut VAT and other indirect taxes. This is in line with the right medium term strategy. We would be strongly opposed to increasing the total of public expenditure."

It is quite wrong to say that our policy documents "mean business". "positively encourages increased laxity on the Government" and that we "advocate... monetary policies that in the name of short term and questionable effects on employment, would put at risk the whole of our progress towards stability over the past eighteen months". In fact, we stress the need for a return to prosperity; and we stress that sound monetary policy is essential to that end.

"Recent experience has shown that to bring inflation under control requires a combination of policies. Prudent monetary and budgetary policies must be coupled with moderation in the level of pay increases. No policy which does not include action on all these fronts can succeed"—and, "We urge the Government to take a cautious line on monetary policy as it has done in the past two years. Larger limits for monetary expansion should be set, enough only to allow for the growth of real output plus the lowest practicable rate of inflation. It must be made plain that these targets will be firmly adhered to."

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MEEHVEN,
Director-General,
Confederation of British Industry,
21 Tavistock Square, SW1,
October 21.

Remarks made public

From Mr William Williams
Sir, The publicity given to remarks made by Sir Richard Dobson on a private occasion illustrates clearly the hypocrisy of our moral attitudes. Is there a manager who has not made privately similar comments on the unions? Is there a worker who has not made virulent criticisms of his employers? Is there an officer who has not, in the privacy of his mess, been scathing about his troops? Is there a tanker who has not been ever more scathing about his officers? Is there a parent who has not been highly critical of his children, or a child that has not criticized his parents, all no doubt in highly colourful language? Who of us in our characteristic way has not in private allowed ourselves to say "Wog" or "Nigger" if such people exist, let them be counted. I am sure their numbers are insignificant.

No—the real offence was the abuse of hospitality and the making public of private remarks. Let the individuals responsible be named. Do not let a misused society house a competent man from office.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
4 Woodthorpe Road,
Purley, S15,
October 21.

Isolating South Africa

From Canon L. John Collins
Sir, Your leading article (October 20) reflects the worldwide disquiet over the action of the South African regime in banning 18 organisations and arresting at least 70 people. As you rightly say, this has the appearance of a psychological preparation for a major political move.

We take issue with you, however, on the statement that this action is a "marked and overt change of line" by Mr Vorster. It is our view that the line has never changed and that your leading article could have been written, for example, in 1960 when the South African Government outlawed the two major political black groups, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress—the former after 50 years of disciplined, patient, non-violent struggle and protest. Had the nations of the world heeded the voices which were raised in protest at the time, the position in South Africa today would have been more hopeful.

The time has now come, surely, for governments, our own in particular, to sever all economic and military links, whether secret or open, with a regime which is a major threat to the peace of Africa and the world. Yours faithfully,
L. JOHN COLLINS,
President,
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa,
2 Amen Court, EC4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putting a stop to hijacking

From Mr Alistair Horne

Sir, I think it should be abundantly clear from Michael Raudiff's generous review of my book *A Savage War of Peace: Algeria 1954-1963* (October 20), if not from the book itself, that I can number myself among the warmer friends and well wishers of modern Algeria.

It is therefore with particular sadness, and heart-searching that I have to associate myself 100 per cent with Mr Philip Goodhart's letter (also of October 20) "Putting a stop to hijacking". Where Somalia, and even the South Yemen, have, over the past tragic weeks, taken a strong position in the common fight against international terrorism, Jean and Algeria stand forward as the odd man out in the civilized world. As Mr Goodhart remarks, the action in granting harkens—once again—to hijackers puts Algeria in an even worse light of the two.

Algerian historians, not without justification, bitterly resent the slur that Algeria—before the French conquest of 1830—had become a traditional haven for pirates.

But modern Algeria now lies in grave danger of deserting just such a slur so long as it continues to succour the pirates of our times. I entirely agree with Mr Goodhart in advocating a selective boycott of Algeria. I am myself, in protest and with deepest regret, boycotting Algeria's National Day celebrations on November 1, and resigning my membership of the Anglo-Algerian Society until such time as a change of heart may be apparent in Algiers.

I am, etc.
ALISTAIR HORNE,
The Gerrick Club,
Gerrick Street, WC2,
October 20.

From Mr John L. Herkless

Sir, While I find much to agree with your leading article "A good day for Germany" (October 19), I wonder if it makes much sense to apply the terms "right" or "left" to terrorist groups like the Baader-Meinhof. You seem to suggest this yourself when you compare the Baader-Meinhof with the pre-war Nazis. In fact, we stress the need for a return to prosperity; and we stress that sound monetary policy is essential to that end.

It is not surely that the gentlemen in St Paul's Church, who gave us the political terms left and right, would have been so put to sea our terminology. The meanings of words, and especially political words, change. Not many Tories today read real sheep. But terrorist groups like the Baader-Meinhof and the Red Army Faction are not political groups (or lack) not only in the sense of the word but also a definite political persuasion.

I think Berthold Brecht hit the nail on the head when he portrayed Hitler as a gangster. Men like Hitler or Andreas Bader are not politicians except in a very peculiar sense. Was James Farrell's anti-hero, Studs Lonergan, left or right? What were the political views of the practitioners of these things? Even if they had any, their political views are not what is important.

Secrecy on defence gaps

From Mr Omar Malik

Sir, The Chairman of the Press Council (Letters, Oct 13) contrasts the secrecy with which the Government imposes restrictions on freedom of information with its aloof approach to the amendment of the Official Secrets Act. Many serving officers hold the view that the Act is misused by the Government, which utilizes it to conceal the gaps in our defences from hostile powers but from the people of this country.

Take as a single example the intrusion of Russian bombers into our airspace. Photographs of Royal Air Force Lightning formations on a Badger are amusing; less entertaining is the thought of another 49 Badgers which are incapable of the question of ordaining women to the priesthood. How many fighters have we at readiness? My estimate is that the number lies between zero and 12. The Russians know the exact number and therefore,

Ordination of women

From the Reverend Graham and Mrs Fuller

Sir, Certain assumptions which are implied as axiomatic in your leading article "Have priests any duty to obey?" (October 18) need to be examined more critically.

It is a sad sign of inter-religious enmity to be regarded as an overriding consideration? If so the Church of England will be inhibited from undertaking its own costly search for a true response to the question of ordaining women to the priesthood. True ecumenism can only be achieved by each church pursuing its own quest with integrity, not by adjusting its response in order to accommodate the views of other churches. The Church of England has traditionally been acknowledged as the church whose genius it is to be able to reconcile widely differing understandings within a common framework. Is it not time for this gift to be exercised again?

To assert as you do that "the Church of England's machinery for considering and effecting change is in working order" overlooks the urgency of the questions raised by the ordination of women to the priesthood. The temporizing approach adopted by the General Synod fails completely to take into account the increasingly deep and immediate significance which is attached to this issue by numbers of people who are profoundly concerned for the renewal of the Church. Such people, both within and outside the membership of the Church, are seeking for some indication that the Church of England has the will and the capacity to respond to this matter with integrity. So far they have failed to find it.

It will suit many people to view the recent occasions when Holy Communion was celebrated by a woman ordained in the Episcopal Church of the United States of

Today's terrorists seem to be like the anarchists of the 19th century. What matters is the act of violence. If all else fails to satisfy that need, they will either each other or themselves.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. HERKLESS,
Dartington College,
Cambridge,
October 20.

From Mr David Crotty

Sir, Your leader today (October 19) on the West German terrorism is astonishing. It is so because in it you blandly assume the truth of the suicide version of the terrorist deaths in prison.

It is not, at the very least, appropriate to make reference to the very vividly and widely held idea that these were not, any more than was the death of Ulrike Meinhof, suicides at all? Is it not appropriate to at least wonder how on earth these terrorists were able to obtain weapons (guns, not bread knives) and information (and, finally, to act in gruesome concert in a prison which is of the highest security and where they were, particularly during the period of the hijacking, under constant and thorough surveillance?

When satisfactory answers to these questions are provided then we may perhaps be entitled to conclude that this was a "good day" for Germany. Not until. Yours faithfully,
DAVID CROTTY,
1249 Rossy Village,
Geneva,
Switzerland.

From Mr David A. Ennert

Sir, Mr Carr (October 21) asks what moral difference there is between killing a skyjacker caught in the act and capital punishment after a fair trial.

The former is an act of protection which stems from a desire to save life; the latter an act of revenge which stems from a desire to take life. Yours faithfully,
DAVID A. ENNERT,
39c Argyle Road,
Belling, W13,
October 21.

From Mr C. E. C. Dickens

Sir, Surely there must be a gap which sends people rapidly to sleep but which otherwise has no deleterious effect? A hidden switch which, when operated by the Captain and/or Chief Steward, flooded the aircraft with such a gas and illuminated a signal light on the exterior of the aircraft, would allow the rescue party to walk aboard without danger to themselves or the hostages.

It seems to me that no use is being made of the basic feature of an aircraft, namely that it is a hermetically sealed box in which the crew and passengers are insulated from the outside world. Yours faithfully,
C. E. C. DICKENS,
Fern House,
Whitchurch Road,
Cublington,
Near Leighton Buzzard,
Bedfordshire.

Sir, why should it be withheld from the public?

A possible answer is that our politicians are willing to mortgage the country's future to obtain their own political presence. The electorate can see and appreciate where money has been spent; it cannot see the gaps in our defences, where money has not been spent; it has a right to be informed of them through the medium of a responsible Press. On the occasions when a senior serving officer with courage speaks out directly to the public he incurs the odium of his political masters and thereby sacrifices his career.

The Official Secrets Act is being used not to protect this country from hostile powers, but to protect politicians from the electorate. The Press Council, should be supported by yourself, Sir, in campaigning for an amendment.

Yours etc.
OMAR MALIK,
Royal Air Force Club,
Piccadilly, W.

America chiefly in legalistic terms as an offence against ecclesiastical law. To do so would be to fail to discern its proper significance. For the obedience to which Christians are called is primarily an obedience to the Gospel with all its prophetic and painful possibilities, rather than to the legal formalisms of the institution.

The ritual prosecutions of the last century may prove instructive in this context. They are but one example of the way in which the Church's understanding of its task has been distorted and enlarged through the courageous action of those whose Christian insight led them into conflict with the law.

Coming to terms with a feminine priesthood may be necessary for a true understanding of the Gospel in our generation. Yours faithfully,
RACHEL FULLER,
GRAHAM FULLER,
South Stoneham Vicarage,
Wessex Lane,
Southampton,
October 18.

From the Reverend H. David Sox

Sir, As an American Episcopal priest working in London, I am disconcerted by the behaviour of my "fellow American" priest, the Reverend Alistair Palmer in illicitly celebrating Holy Communion in this country.

What the Reverend Mr Palmer does not seem to realize is that her actions are damaging her cause. There are many priests like myself who have not fully made up their minds about the ordination of women and agree with the words of your editorial that "... obedience to authority is not the least of Christian duties..." Yours faithfully,
H. DAVID SOX,
73 Chatsworth Court,
Pembroke Road, W8,
October 18.

Enjoying food and the good life

From Mr Jeffrey Bernard
Sir, I must take issue with Mr Levin's defamatory remarks about what he calls the *Private Epic* syndrome, to wit, "a giggling nervousness at the enjoyment not only of food but of anything whatever (music, and indeed all the arts, being particularly detestable in such eyes)".

Only three days ago, we at *Private Epic* lunched on thick, tender steaks taken from the point of the rump and garnished with this slices of potatoes that had been plunged in boiling oil. The oil had then been allowed to cool and congeal in the approved manner by master chef Norman Balon of the Coach and Horses, Great Street.

During this magnificent repast we discussed the arts. On my left Christopher Booker reflected aloud in German, on Coe's 1st three sonnets and at the end of the table Richard Ingrams sang sonnets from the *Marraine of Vienna* to Mr Levin, who loves the good life. Yours sincerely,
JEFFREY BERNARD,
Private Epic,
34 Greek Street, London, W1.

Farm's milk in Orkney

From Dr W. R. P. Bourne

Sir, On July 13 and 25 you published letters of protest from myself and Mr Christopher Booker reflected aloud in German, on Coe's 1st three sonnets and at the end of the table Richard Ingrams sang sonnets from the *Marraine of Vienna* to Mr Levin, who loves the good life. Yours sincerely,
JEFFREY BERNARD,
Private Epic,
34 Greek Street, London, W1.

When the planning committee met again on October 11 it was stated that there had been twenty objections, including most of the national conservation organizations. The committee eventually decided on a "motion" to defer the decision pending a public inquiry, whereupon the chairman gave her casting vote in favour of informing the Secretary of State that no reason was seen for deferring permission, and this will be recommended to a meeting of the Islands Council on October 23.

It appears that current measures to prevent the importation of such potentially destructive animals seem totally ineffective. Apparently the authorities still lack the power to control whether they are kept on agricultural holdings of more than 0.4 hectare (about 0.4 acre) or all. While the situation has long been beyond control on the mainland, they also apparently lack either the power or the will to control their introduction to offshore islands as well. In consequence milk are already loose on Arran and Lewis, while seven females escaped when their cage was blown down through one of the statutory boundary fences on Shetland, though fortunately they were not mated.

Secondly, although there was an advertisement for further objections, we were informed in the event that these could only apply to the design of the farm, as its existence was already accepted. This provides far too little opportunity for an adequate discussion of a decision which could lead to a serious threat to the survival of a considerable proportion of the North Atlantic population of several species of seabird, together with other wildlife.

Thirdly, it is alarming to find that the representatives of the people of Orkney have so little respect for the opinion of the rest of the United Kingdom, expressed in the form of a polite request from the Secretary of State for Scotland, on the need for adequate measures to conserve their unique environment at a time when it is threatened by an ever-accelerating series of developments of unprecedented magnitude due to the establishment of the North Sea oil industry, that it does not even carry sufficient weight to influence a chairman's casting vote.

The situation increasingly urgently requires full public scrutiny. Yours faithfully,
W. R. P. BOURNE,
3 Montlaw Place,
Miltonhead,
Aberdeen.

First class at cut rates

From Mrs Margaret Dennes Cohen
Sir, As Oxford railway station this morning, I am astonished to observe the following: a man showed his senior citizen's card, asked for a first class fare to Paddington and paid the comparatively small additional sum.

The retaining of first class for whatever purpose is hard enough to justify, let alone the London-Oxford line where two first class coaches on any train between 9.30 am and midnight are regularly seven-eighths empty. But what possible justification is there for allowing subsidised travellers to buy their superior comforts at taxpayers' expense? Are British Rail running a gravy train? Yours faithfully,
MARGARET DENNES COHEN,
25E Linton Road,
Oxford.

A 'go-fast' dispute

From Mr Peter Blaker, MP for Blackpool South (Conservative)

Sir, Now that the example has been set by the Musicians Union in Don Carlos, is it too much to hope that the normal method of settling industrial disputes will become the "go fast" with shorter intermissions, instead of the old fashioned "go slow"? Yours faithfully,
PETER BLAKER,
House of Commons.

Golf
Cambridge University
Army Gs 1st Hunsford.

Road running
Midshiren Farnham and East AC road
relays 1st Aldenham.

quired aid, if necessary, to help reorganize their operations. Bird also said that the solidarity committee will have a national committee in all five continents.

The solidarity committee, when they meet in Mexico next April, also are expected to suggest a structural reorganization along Continental lines, as proposed by Jean de Beaumont, of France, last July 10 years ago.

These continental representatives are also expected to ask to be placed in charge of the distribution of funds among the various countries national committees, but this suggestion is opposed by Lorenz. "The continental committees federations are asked to give their suggestions because they know their own problems better than we know them," Lorenz said, "and we are leading them dispose of their money," he said.

Lorenz Kilinda is adamant over the fact that the solidarity must remain an exclusive and direct relationship between the international committee and the national committees and the national committees must be asked to commit themselves to the Continental go-betweens.—Agence France-Press.

coach Dutch

Barry Richards, Hampshire's South African batsman, may coach in the Netherlands next summer if he is banned from county cricket. Richards, who has gone off to take part in Kerry Packer's series in Australia, said the world's leading cricketer considered the Dutch offer if he was prevented from playing for Hampshire.

Richards, who had a benefit last season, added that he was still hopeful of resuming his career with Hampshire next year despite the threat of an ICC ban imposed for joining Mr Packer.

third Japanese driver is Kunimiharu Takahashi, who takes over the Tyrrell 007 which Hoshino drove in 1981.

It is to be hoped that the appalling weather which came so close to causing the cancellation of the race last year will not recur if only for the impalpable spectre of the 1981 Japanese Grand Prix.

Andretti, the most popular, patient, quiet and long suffering of the drivers, has been the most successful across in his long career, having won the 1980 Japanese Grand Prix, and he will have spent through last year, with hours of rain, fog and darkness, a few days in the sun.

"I hope it will be a little bit off to what he hopes will be his fifth Grand Prix victory of the year."

The race will take place over 73 laps of the 2.71 mile circuit.

LEADING PRACTICE TIMES

Andretti 1:10.10 1000 cc

1. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc
2. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc
3. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc
4. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc
5. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc
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9. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc
10. S. Jones 1:10.10 McLaren 1000 cc

Scottish second division

Albion Rovers v Queen's Park ..
Berwick v Forfar ..
Brechin v Raith Rovers ..
Clyde v Stirlingshire ..
Dumfries v Meadowbank ..
Falkirk v Cowdenbeath ..
Stranraer v Stenhousemuir ..

Tomorrow

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCH: Walsley v Northern
Sunder v York ..
Rugby League
JWW v WYF ..

[illegible]

the class
to win

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

هنا من الامل

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 18 and 19

Vauxhall boosts pay offer to 10pc plus backdated 'productivity' earnings deal

A new pay deal has been offered to some 31,000 workers at Vauxhall Motors, plants which, like the one now being voted on by Ford workers, appears to go significantly beyond the Government's 10 per cent wage ceiling.

Vauxhall's improved offer was agreed in nearly 12 hours of negotiations with union representatives which ended early yesterday. It begins with an across-the-board increase of 10 per cent for all workers after consolidation into basic rates of the pay rises made during phases one and two.

On top of this, Vauxhall is proposing a productivity deal which will carry with it a minimum earnings guarantee of £3 a week for all workers for the first 15 weeks of the agreement, and £2 a week for the remainder of the one-year deal. The company has told the union negotiators that the deal is a "productivity" element could be worth more than £7 a week to most workers. The significance of the "minimum earnings" offer is that the wage agreement will, if accepted, be backdated to September 19. So, in effect, Vauxhall will be paying for

improved "productivity" on top of the 10 per cent general increase in wages—before any extra output is delivered.

Just how this will match up to the Government's requirement that productivity deals be "self-financing" remains to be seen.

A further crucial element in the offer is to set up immediately a working party to review wage scales for skilled grades of workers. It should be in a position to report to a meeting of the company's Joint Negotiating Committee very quickly, Vauxhall says.

The importance of this is that more than 1,000 skilled maintenance, electrical and electronic workers are employed at Vauxhall's original one of an 8.5 per cent across-the-board increase, will be put to meetings of workers at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port on Monday and Tuesday.

It seems probable that union negotiators will recommend acceptance. Traditionally Vauxhall wage settlements have closely followed the pattern set by Ford, and the company has been put forward by the company come very close to matching the Ford deal.

Workers were warned by the company last night that progressive benefits may start from the end of the Monday shift.

Workers on new Sunbeam line vote to stay out

Workers at the crippled Chrysler car plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, voted unanimously yesterday not to restart work under conditions laid down by the management and the offer of a resumption on conditions acceptable to the men.

The management wants four inspectors to move to new work stations before it will restart production. The workers want the four men retained in their previous positions. No union-management talks have been arranged.

The dispute has shut the plant and stopped production of the Sunbeam car. The workers are now on strike.

Mr John Curry, the shop stewards' convenor, said after yesterday's meeting: "We cannot understand the attitude of the management. We all want the Sunbeam to be a success. It is surely better to produce a car than to have no car at all."

Stewards' endorsement of Leyland deal challenged

A shop steward has challenged the claim by the Leyland's Longbridge plant that the deal is a "productivity" element could be worth more than £7 a week to most workers. The significance of the "minimum earnings" offer is that the wage agreement will, if accepted, be backdated to September 19. So, in effect, Vauxhall will be paying for

Cars and the confederation says that as well as accepting the deal, the decision in favour of the package, the stewards also agreed to recommend its acceptance.

Mr Power says that stewards at Leyland's service and parts depot at Cowley were recommending a no vote in the ballot, which he claimed after meetings with depot workers that they all support the stewards' attitude.

Mr Bill Roche, a Transport and General Workers' Union senior shop steward at Cowley, says the meeting was so unanimous that the validity of any of its decisions was open to question.

Highest US prime rate in two years

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Oct 21

Citibank in New York today raised its prime commercial lending rate to 7½ per cent from 7½ per cent. This is the highest prime rate level in more than two years and is likely to be followed by most American banks in the next few days.

Even slight additional efforts now by the Federal Reserve Board to tighten credit conditions could swiftly result in the prime rate moving to 8 per cent; but the Fed may refrain from such action after a sharp attack on its policy by the White House and in view of encouraging news on inflation.

The Department of Labour announced today that consumer prices rose in September at a seasonally adjusted rate of 0.3 per cent, the same rate recorded in August.

Consumer prices over the

last three months have increased at a compound annual rate of only 4.2 per cent. Wholesale prices have been rising more briskly and economists believe that next month's consumer price increase will be significantly higher.

Today's prices data may serve to relieve some of the Fed's anxieties about inflation. Increasing evidence that rises in interest rates may start to have a serious dampening effect on economic growth could also be a factor in persuading the Fed to refrain from tightening credit further.

Analysts state that "building society funds are now being drained at an increasing rate, endangering the continued growth of the housing sector."

The White House fears that further credit tightening will depress the economy. In a most unusual "use of the press" it declared that it did not

believe the recent sharp increases in the money supply would have an inflationary effect, while further credit tightening could drain much needed funds for the housing sector and also drive up long-term interest rates.

Although the Fed cannot politically afford to ignore such White House views, it can take some comfort from the latest money supply figures. These show M1 unchanged over the last week, while M2 rose by \$500m (about £280m).

Money market analysts believe that slower money supply growth is likely in the weeks ahead and that the Fed may have already taken sufficient action to bring the money stock growth rate down to its declared limits.

The United States consumer price index rose at 184 (1967=100), which is 6.6 per cent above the level a year

ago. The modest rise in September was mostly due to a mere 0.1 per cent increase in food prices.

It is because wholesale food prices have recently been moving ahead more rapidly than economists predict a faster rate of consumer price increases soon.

Money supply figures are likely to continue to be the critical determinant of Fed policy. The Fed may decide to hold rates around present levels for a few weeks to obtain a clearer picture of the money supply trend.

It seems most probable that as the Fed waits for a clearer money supply picture to emerge and as speculation increases about tax and energy policy matters in Washington, that the financial markets will face a period of particularly serious uncertainty.

Callaghan denial of 'electoral' motives

By David Blake, Economics Correspondent

Mr Callaghan yesterday promised that any new stimulus to the economy would be limited to that justifiable to get the economy moving without causing runaway inflation again.

In a speech in Cardiff he criticized an editorial in *The Times* for suggesting that the Government's decision to announce a new economic measures next week was dominated by "electoral considerations" not economic considerations.

Mr Callaghan said: "Any stimulus that is given to the economy next week or indeed any stimulus that is given as I heard this Government, be given for electoral reasons."

Treasury officials emphasized yesterday that the Government's actions next week are likely to be aimed cautiously at "policy correction". It is likely that the measures are aimed not only to leave the Government within its ceilings of £3,700m for borrowing and £7,700m for domestic credit expansion for this year but also to stay inside the provisional estimates for 1978-79.

Bonn to cut income tax by further DM 3,600m

From Peter Norman, Bonn, Oct 21

The West German Government is to cut the country's income tax burden by DM3,600m (about £900m) next year, a move which should give an additional stimulus to the economy.

Dr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, agreed last night to a compromise between government and opposition proposals on tax relief.

This came after nine hours of negotiations in the parliamentary committee that mediates between the upper and lower houses, and means that the Government's tax amendment Bill will cut taxes next year by DM11,000m, compared with DM7,400m originally proposed.

As a result of the compromise, the threshold at which the income tax burden will be raised by DM300 for a single person and DM600 for a married couple, cutting their annual income tax burden by DM66 and DM132 respectively.

Further concessions in the progressive scale of income tax will bring the annual tax cut between DM112 and DM224 for a single person and DM224



and DM571 for a married couple, depending on the level of their income.

The vast majority of Germans will also find that they have to pay less tax this Christmas as the lower house of Parliament has agreed to reduce the tax on Christmas bonuses that should have been paid between DM66 and DM168.

The compromise is expected to be approved unanimously by the lower house of Parliament when it meets next Thursday and by the upper house on November 4.

Canada to lift controls and stimulate economy

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Oct 21

Canada's programme of wage and price control will be gradually lifted over a one-year period beginning on April 14.

The announcement was made in the Commons today by Mr Jean Chrétien, the Finance Minister, in his first major pronouncement since he took over responsibility for finance last month.

It is widely expected that the beginning of the end of mandatory controls, which were introduced two years ago to combat inflation, will be the prelude to a federal election campaign. The formal four-year span between elections ends next July.

In his Commons statement—a Budget address in all but name—Mr Chrétien outlined a series of measures to reduce unemployment, running at a postwar high of 8.3 per cent, and revive the sagging Canadian economy.

The measures include an income tax cut of up to \$100 next January and February for middle income earners, and a 5 per cent increase in the tax on savings.

The Government estimates that 1.5 million taxpayers will benefit from the reduction.

An estimated \$700m (about £350m) will be released for injection into the economy through consumer spending and it is hoped that this will help to head off an even deeper unemployment crisis in the winter months.

An additional \$150m will be put into direct federal job-creation programmes, bringing the total for the current fiscal year to \$1,000m.

A further \$100m will be made available in business tax credits to encourage job creation.

The measures will increase the Federal Government's deficit on current transactions this year to \$7,300m.

Mr Chrétien told the House that a monitoring agency will be created to keep watch on wage and price patterns after controls are ended. A similar agency functioned with minimal success before the imposition of full-scale controls in 1975.

For the remaining period of the controls programme wage increases will be limited to 6 per cent, rather than 5 per cent as originally planned.

This is because prices have not moderated to the extent that the Government hoped.

Letters, page 13

Walk-out by Longbridge inspectors

About 600 vehicle inspectors at Leyland's Longbridge plant yesterday went on strike in support of an upgrading claim.

If the dispute drags into next week, production of the Allegro and Mini will be severely hit.

The inspectors, who would get an extra £3 a week if upgraded, initially threatened industrial action from October 10 but postponed the move pending further talks.

The company said that despite the fact that they were anxious to keep production of the two models running, but the action was being reviewed early.

Car total may be 4.6 million

By end of century

The number of cars in Britain will rise from the present 14.1m to 18.3 million by 1985 and 24.6 million by the end of the century, according to a report published yesterday by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory.

But the actual figures depend on such factors as levels of economic growth and fuel costs. The lowest estimate for 1985 is 20.9 million and the highest 27.8 million.

The report says that these forecasts are slightly higher than those previously made, at least up to 1985, either they are higher or lower after that would depend on the saturation level in car ownership.

The forecasts are the result of several years' work by a team under Mr J. C. Tanner, the laboratory's director, for forecasting the future methods used by the Department of Transport.

10,000 jobs threatened by stoppage at BOC

By Christopher Thomas, Labour Reporter

A pay strike by 3,000 workers at British Oxygen has halted the building of the advanced passenger train at the Derby works of British Rail.

If supplies of industrial gases are not resumed within a week, some workers at BR engineering plants, who have agreed to be transferred to other work, will be laid off on full-back pay.

More than 10,000 workers are expected to be laid off shortly because of the unofficial stoppage. Corning, the American glassmaker, laid off 700 more last night as supplies of gas in the finishing department ran out. Nearly half the 3,000 workers are now laid off.

Elsewhere in the North-east, 1,100 shipyard workers have been sent home, 1,000 of them from the Swan Hunter ship repair yard. The British Steel Corporation said production at its Consett works was down by 15 per cent because of a shortage of oxygen supplies.

British Rail said the dispute was threatening track re-laying

programmes because supplies of concrete sleepers were running low. The manufacturers need industrial gases to cut the steel reinforcement sections of the sleepers.

Export orders are being held up at British Rail's engineering works at Swindon, and the building of coaches for high speed trains is threatened.

Cannock Laine shipyard, which has been working on the B1000, said it might be necessary to send more home next week. Meanwhile, the Clydebank shipbuilders, laid off 400 men last night.

The strike is a blow to the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr David Wetherby, national industrial officer of the GMWU, said he was concerned that the company had chosen not to meet the union.

A BOC spokesman said: "The situation is extremely serious. The dispute is costing us £100,000 a week, and we will have to close our Christmas sales will be badly affected."

Strikes keep Scotland short of beer

Public houses in Scotland are running out of beer in increasing numbers as a result of industrial disputes at the main Scottish breweries.

Yesterday, the only three weeks since drinks north of the Border celebrated the first Sunday opening. Now many public houses are closed every day.

Supplies of keg beer and lager from Scottish and New Zealand breweries, Scotland's largest brewers, are being cut by 50 per cent. The company owns 400 public houses in Scotland, though most of its business is in the free trade.

Internal brewery workers, drivers and staff at the companies' breweries in Glasgow and Newcastle have imposed an overtime ban and work-to-rule over the annual pay agreement.

Scottish and Newcastle has offered a deal within the Government guidelines, but despite acceptance by the union negotiators this has been rejected by most of the 4,500 workers involved.

No beer is leaving Tennent Caledonian breweries at Wellpark in Edinburgh. Wellpark, 500 workers have been on strike for two weeks over a productivity scheme.

Both breweries have been sealed by pickets and the company has had to start closing some public houses.

Tennent, in fact, has the largest number of houses in Scotland, where 30 per cent of business is done by free trade.

The strikers at Wellpark want a guaranteed bonus but the company insists that under the Government guidelines any scheme must be self-financing.

Any bonus must first be earned by brewery closing. Whitbread Wales said yesterday it was to close its 140-year-old brewery at Rhymney, near Cardiff, from the end of April in a rationalization move resulting from a changing pattern of trade. About 140 people will become redundant, but alternative jobs will be offered to as many as possible.

British Steel is named in United States dumping complaint against 43 countries

From Our US Economics Correspondent, Washington, Oct 21

The National Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh has filed a dumping complaint with the United States Treasury against 43 countries, including the British Steel Corporation and Spencer Clark Metals.

National Steel has charged manufacturers of cold-rolled sheet steel in Britain, France, West Germany, Holland and Belgium with dumping. It has also charged manufacturers in all these countries, except Britain, with selling galvanized sheets at below production cost prices.

Also, the company stated that it was considering filing another dumping complaint concerning other steel products against European and Japanese manufacturers.

These new complaints follow several complaints made against Japanese manufacturers by United States Steel.

Cold-rolled sheet imports in 1976 amounted to \$175m (about £90m) and in the first seven months of this year totalled \$108.6m, a National Steel spokesman said. He noted that galvanized sheet imports last year totalled \$49.4m and this had been exceeded by \$9m in just the first seven months of 1977.

These latest complaints form part of a detailed strategy by the steel industry to win trade protection. They are campaigning for tough new import quotas and higher tariffs and are also demanding greater enforcement of dumping laws.

Peter Hill writes: Calls for a pruning of the British Steel

Corporation's investment programme and an acceleration of its job reduction programme were made yesterday by Mr Norman Lamont, the Opposition spokesman on industry.

Mr Lamont, speaking against the background of an expected half year loss of £200m by the BSC and a loss for the full year of £400m-£500m, described the corporation's financial crisis as "simply appalling". It was not an issue, he said, which could be solved by the usual library of excuses.

Speaking at a meeting at Northwood, Ruislip, he said that last summer Parliament had approved a large increase in the BSC's borrowing powers on the basis of projected losses for the year amounting to £250m.

*The losses now being talked

about are so huge that they are a real threat to the Government's IMF-imposed economic policy and its centre point, the maintenance of strict monetary discipline and cash limits.

Mr Lamont stressed that the BSC should not be allowed to exceed its £950m cash limit for the present year—even if it meant radical surgery on its investment plans. The corporation, he said, had been overtaken by events and it would be unthinkable to continue investing money with no foreseeable commercial rate of return.

It was also imperative that the BSC should move more quickly to reduce overmanning. He suggested that if the corporation wished to go ahead with its investment plans it should consider making more of the investment on a joint basis with the private sector.

Navy contract for Yarrow

Yarrow (Shipbuilders) announced last night that it had been awarded a contract valued at £40m to build a further type 22 frigate for the Royal Navy, the fourth of this class, all of which are being built by Yarrow at its Scotstoun yard at Glasgow.

The announcement was made at 4 p.m. just when 4,300 hourly paid workers at the yard walked out in protest over the rejection of a pay demand, which is basically 50 per cent but which management say could amount to 63 per cent with fringe benefits. The men intend to remain out until 7.45 am on Tuesday.

The company has offered 9 per cent. Mr Joseph McGovern, shop stewards' convenor, said yesterday that their meeting had "urged" a "heavier action".

"We intend to demonstrate to the management that we are going to the next stage of procedure and to negotiate for as long as it takes."

The workforce want consolidation of supplements, a 35-hour week, overtime paid at the full rate instead of the basic rate agreed three years ago, and holiday pay at full rate based on increased supplements.

Co-operative agency urged

By Derek Harris

A Co-operative Development Agency (CDA) to promote and develop co-operatives of all kinds, was urged yesterday by a working group reporting to the Department of Industry.

The report has been delayed by dissent largely because smaller organizations feared domination by the consumer co-operatives.

A third of the members from co-operative organizations put in a minority report, arguing for most or all CDA members to be appointed directly by individual co-operative organizations to represent sectional interests.

The majority recommended CDA should be a statutory body with members appointed by the

Budget prospect keeps shares up

The prospect of next week's mini-Budget was enough to sustain sentiment on the London stock market yesterday.

Though the FT index rose 7.9 to 524.8, leaving it 24.8 up over a week which has seen a resurgence.

Glits have had a mixed week unsatisfied first by the money supply figures and yesterday by the immminence of a big call on partly-paid Treasury 9.25 per cent 1983 stock.

Building and consumer issues have seen the best of the demand, a process likely to continue next week if the Chancellor's measures match market hopes.

designed to make sure that any banks taking part in export credits will be adequately capitalized and subject to commercial requirements laid down by the Bank of England.

Before the introduction of the currency scheme, provision of export credit finance was limited to the British clearing banks, although merchant banks were allowed to take part in the arranging of deals.

Apart from extending the net to include a wider range of indigenous British banks, the new scheme will chiefly be beneficial to leading American and European banks, many of which have set up London subsidiaries.

Consortium banks, except where there is one predominant shareholder, will also be able to take part in the scheme.

Since the introduction of the scheme, ECGD-backed foreign currency loans worth over \$400m (about £266m) have been arranged.

TAYLOR PALLISTER & CO. LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

| | Audited results for the period | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1st January to 2nd July 1977 | Period 1st January to 2nd July 1976 |
| Group Sales | £1,110,244 | £1,008,763 |
| Group Trading Profit | 132,077 | 71,730 |
| Investment and Other Interest | 4,674 | 4,025 |
| Group Profit before Taxation | 136,751 | 75,755 |
| Taxation at 52% | 71,525 | 39,529 |
| Group Profit after Taxation (All attributable to Taylor, Pallister & Co. Ltd.) | 65,226 | 36,226 |
| Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st December 1977 | 10,125 | 6,218 |
| | £55,101 | £30,008 |

Interim Dividend

The Directors, as already indicated, have decided to bring the previous disparity between the Interim and Final Dividends into line with what is considered a more reasonable proportion and have accordingly declared an Interim Dividend of 1.5 pence per share (6%) on the Ordinary shares. The Directors' intention, subject to no unforeseen circumstances, is to declare a Final Dividend which takes into account, along with the Interim Dividend, the present maximum permitted increase of 10% of the gross equivalent of last year's total Dividend. The rate of the Final Dividend should therefore be 2.95 pence per share (11.90%).

The Dividend will be paid on 15th December, 1977, to shareholders on the Register of Members at the close of business at 5.00 p.m. on 14th November, 1977. Books closed all day 15th November, 1977.

Statement by Mr R. H. Taylor, Chairman

Sales in the first six months increased by 10.6% up from £1,008,763 to £1,110,244. Profit margins increased to a more acceptable level necessary to finance the Group's trading operations. This was due in the main to the ending of old fixed price contracts. The completion of several good export orders and an improvement in margins generally on certain of our products following several years of depressed margins due to rising costs. Direct exports amounted to £449,775 which is an increase of 11.3% and represents 40.5% of the Group sales.

In the present uncertain trading conditions we are fortunate in most sections to have a satisfactory level of orders for the second period and subject to no unforeseen circumstances, a satisfactory result for the year is anticipated.

How the markets moved

| Sec | 12p to 500p |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Ker & Dobson 25p to 920p | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |
| ce | 12p to 500p |

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Shell | 12p to 600p |
| Spencer Gears | 10p to 27p |
| Songel Basi | 4p to 142p |
| Taylor Woodrow | 20p to 500p |
| Thorn | 14p to 450p |
| Unilever | 10p to 38p |
| Vandings | 2p to 154p |
| Wawelco | 6p to 54p |
| Whittingham | 4p to 25p |
| Wiggins Const | 4p to 24p |

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Rustenberg | 5p to 66p |
| Strustart | 11p to 203p |
| Steep Rock | 10p to 128p |
| Fang Cons | 12p to 185p |

| THE POUND | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
| Australia \$ | 1.63 | 1.58 |
| Austria Sch | 30.25 | 28.25 |
| Belgium Fr | 64.75 | 61.75 |
| Canada \$ | 2.00 | 1.95 |
| Denmark Kr | 11.15 | 10.75 |
| Finland Mk | 7.51 | 7.26 |
| France Fr | 6.54 | 6.26 |
| Germany Dm | 4.20 | 3.98 |
| Greece Dr | 6.475 | 6.225 |
| Hong Kong \$ | 8.53 | 8.08 |
| Italy L | 1590.00 | 1535.00 |
| Japan Yn | 470.00 | 445.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.49 | 4.27 |
| Norway Kr | 10.01 | 9.53 |
| Sweden Esc | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Switzerland Sfr | 1.74 | 1.62 |

THE POUND

| Australia | 1.63 |
|-----------|------|
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |
| Australia | 1.63 |

| Canada | 1.25 |
|--------|------|
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |
| Canada | 1.25 |

| Denmark | 11.15 |
|---------|-------|
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |
| Denmark | 11.15 |

| France | 6.54 |
|--------|------|
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |
| France | 6.54 |

| Germany | 4.20 |
|---------|------|
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |
| Germany | 4.20 |

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Investor's week, page 14

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Discount market

The persisting shortage of fresh funds on Lombard Street yesterday brought the Bank of England into the market with an exceptionally large programme of help for the houses. In fact, the bank's purchase of Treasury bills alone was exceptionally large, all bought directly from the houses. In addition, the bank bought a small number of local authority bills and lent a moderate sum across the weekend to four or five houses at MLR (5 per cent).

Money Market Rates

Rules
Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 5%
1. Cash changed 1470/07T
Clearing Bank's Bank Rate
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 5 Low 4 1/2
Week Fixed: 4 1/2

Treasury Bills (Disc.)

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Buying | Selling |
| 3 months 4 1/2 | 3 months 4 1/2 |
| 3 months 4 1/2 | 3 months 4 1/2 |

Prime Bank Bills (Disc.) / Trades (Disc.)

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 3 months 4 1/2 | 3 months 4 1/2 |
| 3 months 4 1/2 | 4 months 5 1/2 |
| 4 months 4 1/2 | 6 months 5 1/2 |

| Local Authority Bonds | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 3 month | 5 1/2% | 7 months | 5 1/2% |
| 6 months | 5 1/2% | 8 months | 5 1/2% |

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|--|------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 month | \$4-5 | 6 months | \$6-8 |
| 2 months | \$5-6 | 10 months | \$8-10 |
| 3 months | \$6-7 | 12 months | \$9-11 |
| 4 months | \$7-8 | | |
| 6 months | \$8-10 | 12 months | \$9-12 |
| Secondary Mkt. (CD Rates) | | | |
| 1 month | \$4-5 | 6 months | \$6-8 |
| 2 months | \$5-6 | 12 months | \$8-10 |
| Local Authority Market (%) | | | |
| 3 days | 4 | 3 months | 6 |
| 7 days | 5 | 6 months | 8 |
| 1 month | 6 | 1 year | \$9-12 |
| Insurance Market (%) | | | |
| Weekend: | Open \$4-5 | Close 15 | |
| 1 month | 5 | 3 months | 8 |
| 2 months | 6 | 6 months | 9 |
| 3 months | \$7-8 | 12 months | \$9-12 |
| First Class Finance Rates (S&P Rate %) | | | |
| 3 months | \$6 | 6 months | \$8 |
| Finance House Base Rate \$4-5 | | | |

Treasury Bill Tender

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|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Reproduction | 2500m | received | 2500m |
| Big 11 | 2500m | received | 2500m |
| Last week | 2500m | received | 2500m |
| Average rate | 2500m | Last week | 2500m |
| Next week | 2500m | replace | 2500m |

... indicators)

[illegible]

Recent Issues

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| British Loan 1954-56 (1956) | 111 |
| British Loan 1956-58 (1958) | 111 |
| British Loan 1958-60 (1960) | 111 |
| BP Ref Ltd 1954 (1954) | 300-100 |
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+ Issues by tender: f £11 paid. g £11 paid. h £11 paid. i £11 paid. j £11 paid. k £11 paid. l £11 paid. m £11 paid. n £11 paid. o £11 paid. p £11 paid. q £11 paid. r £11 paid. s £11 paid. t £11 paid. u £11 paid. v £11 paid. w £11 paid. x £11 paid. y £11 paid. z £11 paid.

Limited

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When councillors are entitled to attendance allowance

Act, 1972, refers to those members of the council who are not members of that authority because they are councillors of that authority and not because they are additional councillors. The provisions of section 173(1) of the Local Government Act, 1972, apply to those members to be under section 173(3). A person who is deemed to be a member of the local authority under section 173(3) cannot say that being a councillor confers the right to receive an attendance allowance.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in 1971 Mr. Brown was elected a member of West Devon District Council and so became a councillor of that body. She had never been a member of Devon County Council. In 1973 the county council appointed her a member of the Dartmoor National Park Committee.

His Lordship made no order as to costs, except for legal aid taxation. The costs were less than £1000. He added, after Mr Horton had said that the council would not resist such a course.

Roussel-Uclaf v G. D. Searle & Roussel-Uclaf issued a writ on

His Lordship, in a reserved judgment, granted the defendants' application for summary judgment. He found that the words "frivolous and vexatious" were to be widely interpreted and that the fair balance must be struck between the advantages to the plaintiff and the disadvantages to the defendant.

In the present case the defendants would undoubtedly be

it. In 1961 a number of its derivatives were made and, in particular, a phosphate called disynapside phosphate to which the name "Synapside" was attributed. Those and a large number of pharmaceutical preparations of the same type were produced by Searle (US) in America

By Clause 1 of the agreement counsel-Udall were given the power to take an exclusive decision throughout the world as to the United States and its territories under United States jurisdiction and control. Clause provided: "Any claim or con-

...the agreement between Searle (US) and the defendant companies was a different entity. They were not a party to the option agreement. But the two defendant companies, and their subsidiaries, were so closely related to the facts that it was deemed to be in the public interest to hold that the subsidiary could establish that it was within the name of "Norpace".

“Norway” against the United States as soon as possible. Rouselle, who had been told by the British that they considered “Norway” to be within the terms of the agreement and that under the exclusive rights they were entitled to keep it out of non-United States waters, was told by the American ambassador, Mr. David Kingsland, in London, that the United States would not object to the British action in Zulufof or Hammond (1898) 2 Ch 92; it could not be said that Searle (UK) were taking any steps in the action by resisting an application for an injunction. Accordingly, the second ground also failed. The defendant was entitled in his suit sought.

Solicitors: McKenna & Co.,

July 5, 1976.

Mines in retreat

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Chess

A matter of time

Rabell Mendes, Puerto Rico's energetic delegate at FIDE who once entertained firm ambitions for the presidency of the World Chess Federation (and maybe still has them), has come up with the idea of a world championship cycle of three years to run. The system in operation at the moment demands a full three years and could even do with more time in order to proceed more comfortably and without undue haste.

Rabell Mendes' suggestion seems to me to be open to a number of drawbacks. There would have to be some curtailment of chess activities since it would be impossible to cram the three years' events into two. The situation would be even worse since in some ways it is a four-year cycle as the match for the World Championship takes place in the fourth year which is also the first year of a new cycle when the Zonal tournaments are played. The only curtailment possible would be the elimination of one or more of the qualifying stages and this would grossly interfere with the principle of free opportunity for everyone to participate in proportion to their talent.

Moreover, why, having manifested that he is a world champion, should not a player be allowed a reasonable period of time in which to demonstrate his powers? I would have estimated three years as a minimum space for this. I have heard only one argument advanced in favour of the shortening of the cycle to two years. It was said that in two years time Tony Miles would be ready to challenge Karpov successfully for the title. On such grounds one might also plead for an extension of the cycle to 10 years when one might hope that 12-year-old Nigel Short would be sufficiently mature to win the title.

I hope I have not given the impression that there exists any doubt that Tony Miles is a really great player. He should qualify from next year's Zonal for the Internationals and has excellent chances of then going on to the Candidates. Should he win that series of matches and go on to challenge whoever is world champion in 1981 then the question as to whether he will be varicose by then depends on one of the words here and yellow in the context of playing powers of a chessmaster in his middle twenties. Meanwhile, here is the game in

which he outplayed and defeated the Soviet grandmaster Balashov, at the Tilburg tournament.

White - Balashov. Black - Miles Queen's Gambit Accepted.

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 2. P-K3 B-K5 3. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. P-K3 B-K5 5. P-Q4 P-Q4 6. P-K3 B-K5 7. P-Q4 P-Q4 8. P-K3 B-K5 9. P-Q4 P-Q4 10. P-K3 B-K5 11. P-Q4 P-Q4 12. P-K3 B-K5 13. P-Q4 P-Q4 14. P-K3 B-K5 15. P-Q4 P-Q4 16. P-K3 B-K5 17. P-Q4 P-Q4 18. P-K3 B-K5 19. P-Q4 P-Q4 20. P-K3 B-K5 21. P-Q4 P-Q4 22. P-K3 B-K5 23. P-Q4 P-Q4 24. P-K3 B-K5 25. P-Q4 P-Q4 26. P-K3 B-K5 27. P-Q4 P-Q4 28. P-K3 B-K5 29. P-Q4 P-Q4 30. P-K3 B-K5 31. P-Q4 P-Q4 32. P-K3 B-K5 33. P-Q4 P-Q4 34. P-K3 B-K5 35. P-Q4 P-Q4 36. P-K3 B-K5 37. P-Q4 P-Q4 38. P-K3 B-K5 39. P-Q4 P-Q4 40. P-K3 B-K5 41. P-Q4 P-Q4 42. P-K3 B-K5 43. P-Q4 P-Q4 44. P-K3 B-K5 45. P-Q4 P-Q4 46. P-K3 B-K5 47. P-Q4 P-Q4 48. P-K3 B-K5 49. P-Q4 P-Q4 50. P-K3 B-K5 51. P-Q4 P-Q4 52. P-K3 B-K5 53. P-Q4 P-Q4 54. P-K3 B-K5 55. P-Q4 P-Q4 56. P-K3 B-K5 57. P-Q4 P-Q4 58. P-K3 B-K5 59. P-Q4 P-Q4 60. P-K3 B-K5 61. P-Q4 P-Q4 62. P-K3 B-K5 63. P-Q4 P-Q4 64. P-K3 B-K5 65. P-Q4 P-Q4 66. P-K3 B-K5 67. P-Q4 P-Q4 68. P-K3 B-K5 69. P-Q4 P-Q4 70. P-K3 B-K5 71. P-Q4 P-Q4 72. P-K3 B-K5 73. P-Q4 P-Q4 74. P-K3 B-K5 75. P-Q4 P-Q4 76. P-K3 B-K5 77. P-Q4 P-Q4 78. P-K3 B-K5 79. P-Q4 P-Q4 80. P-K3 B-K5 81. P-Q4 P-Q4 82. P-K3 B-K5 83. P-Q4 P-Q4 84. P-K3 B-K5 85. P-Q4 P-Q4 86. P-K3 B-K5 87. P-Q4 P-Q4 88. P-K3 B-K5 89. P-Q4 P-Q4 90. P-K3 B-K5 91. P-Q4 P-Q4 92. P-K3 B-K5 93. P-Q4 P-Q4 94. P-K3 B-K5 95. P-Q4 P-Q4 96. P-K3 B-K5 97. P-Q4 P-Q4 98. P-K3 B-K5 99. P-Q4 P-Q4 100. P-K3 B-K5 101. P-Q4 P-Q4 102. P-K3 B-K5 103. P-Q4 P-Q4 104. P-K3 B-K5 105. P-Q4 P-Q4 106. P-K3 B-K5 107. P-Q4 P-Q4 108. P-K3 B-K5 109. P-Q4 P-Q4 110. P-K3 B-K5 111. P-Q4 P-Q4 112. P-K3 B-K5 113. P-Q4 P-Q4 114. P-K3 B-K5 115. P-Q4 P-Q4 116. P-K3 B-K5 117. P-Q4 P-Q4 118. P-K3 B-K5 119. P-Q4 P-Q4 120. P-K3 B-K5 121. P-Q4 P-Q4 122. P-K3 B-K5 123. P-Q4 P-Q4 124. P-K3 B-K5 125. P-Q4 P-Q4 126. P-K3 B-K5 127. P-Q4 P-Q4 128. P-K3 B-K5 129. P-Q4 P-Q4 130. P-K3 B-K5 131. P-Q4 P-Q4 132. P-K3 B-K5 133. P-Q4 P-Q4 134. P-K3 B-K5 135. P-Q4 P-Q4 136. P-K3 B-K5 137. P-Q4 P-Q4 138. P-K3 B-K5 139. P-Q4 P-Q4 140. P-K3 B-K5 141. P-Q4 P-Q4 142. P-K3 B-K5 143. P-Q4 P-Q4 144. P-K3 B-K5 145. P-Q4 P-Q4 146. P-K3 B-K5 147. P-Q4 P-Q4 148. P-K3 B-K5 149. P-Q4 P-Q4 150. P-K3 B-K5 151. P-Q4 P-Q4 152. P-K3 B-K5 153. P-Q4 P-Q4 154. P-K3 B-K5 155. P-Q4 P-Q4 156. P-K3 B-K5 157. P-Q4 P-Q4 158. P-K3 B-K5 159. P-Q4 P-Q4 160. P-K3 B-K5 161. P-Q4 P-Q4 162. P-K3 B-K5 163. P-Q4 P-Q4 164. P-K3 B-K5 165. P-Q4 P-Q4 166. P-K3 B-K5 167. P-Q4 P-Q4 168. P-K3 B-K5 169. P-Q4 P-Q4 170. P-K3 B-K5 171. P-Q4 P-Q4 172. P-K3 B-K5 173. P-Q4 P-Q4 174. P-K3 B-K5 175. P-Q4 P-Q4 176. P-K3 B-K5 177. P-Q4 P-Q4 178. P-K3 B-K5 179. P-Q4 P-Q4 180. P-K3 B-K5 181. P-Q4 P-Q4 182. P-K3 B-K5 183. P-Q4 P-Q4 184. P-K3 B-K5 185. P-Q4 P-Q4 186. P-K3 B-K5 187. P-Q4 P-Q4 188. P-K3 B-K5 189. P-Q4 P-Q4 190. P-K3 B-K5 191. P-Q4 P-Q4 192. P-K3 B-K5 193. P-Q4 P-Q4 194. P-K3 B-K5 195. P-Q4 P-Q4 196. P-K3 B-K5 197. P-Q4 P-Q4 198. P-K3 B-K5 199. P-Q4 P-Q4 200. P-K3 B-K5 201. P-Q4 P-Q4 202. P-K3 B-K5 203. P-Q4 P-Q4 204. P-K3 B-K5 205. P-Q4 P-Q4 206. P-K3 B-K5 207. P-Q4 P-Q4 208. P-K3 B-K5 209. P-Q4 P-Q4 210. P-K3 B-K5 211. P-Q4 P-Q4 212. P-K3 B-K5 213. P-Q4 P-Q4 214. P-K3 B-K5 215. P-Q4 P-Q4 216. P-K3 B-K5 217. P-Q4 P-Q4 218. P-K3 B-K5 219. P-Q4 P-Q4 220. P-K3 B-K5 221. P-Q4 P-Q4 222. P-K3 B-K5 223. P-Q4 P-Q4 224. P-K3 B-K5 225. P-Q4 P-Q4 226. P-K3 B-K5 227. P-Q4 P-Q4 228. P-K3 B-K5 229. P-Q4 P-Q4 230. P-K3 B-K5 231. P-Q4 P-Q4 232. P-K3 B-K5 233. P-Q4 P-Q4 234. P-K3 B-K5 235. P-Q4 P-Q4 236. P-K3 B-K5 237. P-Q4 P-Q4 238. P-K3 B-K5 239. P-Q4 P-Q4 240. P-K3 B-K5 241. P-Q4 P-Q4 242. P-K3 B-K5 243. P-Q4 P-Q4 244. P-K3 B-K5 245. P-Q4 P-Q4 246. P-K3 B-K5 247. P-Q4 P-Q4 248. P-K3 B-K5 249. P-Q4 P-Q4 250. P-K3 B-K5 251. P-Q4 P-Q4 252. P-K3 B-K5 253. P-Q4 P-Q4 254. P-K3 B-K5 255. P-Q4 P-Q4 256. P-K3 B-K5 257. P-Q4 P-Q4 258. P-K3 B-K5 259. P-Q4 P-Q4 260. P-K3 B-K5 261. P-Q4 P-Q4 262. P-K3 B-K5 263. P-Q4 P-Q4 264. P-K3 B-K5 265. P-Q4 P-Q4 266. P-K3 B-K5 267. P-Q4 P-Q4 268. P-K3 B-K5 269. P-Q4 P-Q4 270. P-K3 B-K5 271. P-Q4 P-Q4 272. P-K3 B-K5 273. P-Q4 P-Q4 274. P-K3 B-K5 275. P-Q4 P-Q4 276. P-K3 B-K5 277. P-Q4 P-Q4 278. P-K3 B-K5 279. P-Q4 P-Q4 280. P-K3 B-K5 281. P-Q4 P-Q4 282. P-K3 B-K5 283. P-Q4 P-Q4 284. P-K3 B-K5 285. P-Q4 P-Q4 286. P-K3 B-K5 287. P-Q4 P-Q4 288. P-K3 B-K5 289. P-Q4 P-Q4 290. P-K3 B-K5 291. P-Q4 P-Q4 292. P-K3 B-K5 293. P-Q4 P-Q4 294. P-K3 B-K5 295. P-Q4 P-Q4 296. P-K3 B-K5 297. P-Q4 P-Q4 298. P-K3 B-K5 299. P-Q4 P-Q4 300. P-K3 B-K5 301. P-Q4 P-Q4 302. P-K3 B-K5 303. P-Q4 P-Q4 304. P-K3 B-K5 305. P-Q4 P-Q4 306. P-K3 B-K5 307. P-Q4 P-Q4 308. P-K3 B-K5 309. P-Q4 P-Q4 310. P-K3 B-K5 311. P-Q4 P-Q4 312. P-K3 B-K5 313. P-Q4 P-Q4 314. P-K3 B-K5 315. P-Q4 P-Q4 316. P-K3 B-K5 317. P-Q4 P-Q4 318. P-K3 B-K5 319. P-Q4 P-Q4 320. P-K3 B-K5 321. P-Q4 P-Q4 322. P-K3 B-K5 323. P-Q4 P-Q4 324. P-K3 B-K5 325. P-Q4 P-Q4 326. P-K3 B-K5 327. P-Q4 P-Q4 328. P-K3 B-K5 329. P-Q4 P-Q4 330. P-K3 B-K5 331. P-Q4 P-Q4 332. P-K3 B-K5 333. P-Q4 P-Q4 334. P-K3 B-K5 335. P-Q4 P-Q4 336. P-K3 B-K5 337. P-Q4 P-Q4 338. P-K3 B-K5 339. P-Q4 P-Q4 340. P-K3 B-K5 341. P-Q4 P-Q4 342. P-K3 B-K5 343. P-Q4 P-Q4 344. P-K3 B-K5 345. P-Q4 P-Q4 346. P-K3 B-K5 347. P-Q4 P-Q4 348. P-K3 B-K5 349. P-Q4 P-Q4 350. P-K3 B-K5 351. P-Q4 P-Q4 352. P-K3 B-K5 353. P-Q4 P-Q4 354. P-K3 B-K5 355. P-Q4 P-Q4 356. P-K3 B-K5 357. P-Q4 P-Q4 358. P-K3 B-K5 359. P-Q4 P-Q4 360. P-K3 B-K5 361. P-Q4 P-Q4 362. P-K3 B-K5 363. P-Q4 P-Q4 364. P-K3 B-K5 365. P-Q4 P-Q4 366. P-K3 B-K5 367. P-Q4 P-Q4 368. P-K3 B-K5 369. P-Q4 P-Q4 370. P-K3 B-K5 371. P-Q4 P-Q4 372. P-K3 B-K5 373. P-Q4 P-Q4 374. P-K3 B-K5 375. P-Q4 P-Q4 376. P-K3 B-K5 377. P-Q4 P-Q4 378. P-K3 B-K5 379. P-Q4 P-Q4 380. P-K3 B-K5 381. P-Q4 P-Q4 382. P-K3 B-K5 383. P-Q4 P-Q4 384. P-K3 B-K5 385. P-Q4 P-Q4 386. P-K3 B-K5 387. P-Q4 P-Q4 388. P-K3 B-K5 389. P-Q4 P-Q4 390. P-K3 B-K5 391. P-Q4 P-Q4 392. P-K3 B-K5 393. P-Q4 P-Q4 394. P-K3 B-K5 395. P-Q4 P-Q4 396. P-K3 B-K5 397. P-Q4 P-Q4 398. P-K3 B-K5 399. P-Q4 P-Q4 400. P-K3 B-K5 401. P-Q4 P-Q4 402. P-K3 B-K5 403. P-Q4 P-Q4 404. P-K3 B-K5 405. P-Q4 P-Q4 406. P-K3 B-K5 407. P-Q4 P-Q4 408. P-K3 B-K5 409. P-Q4 P-Q4 410. P-K3 B-K5 411. P-Q4 P-Q4 412. P-K3 B-K5 413. P-Q4 P-Q4 414. P-K3 B-K5 415. P-Q4 P-Q4 416. P-K3 B-K5 417. P-Q4 P-Q4 418. P-K3 B-K5 419. P-Q4 P-Q4 420. P-K3 B-K5 421. P-Q4 P-Q4 422. P-K3 B-K5 423. P-Q4 P-Q4 424. P-K3 B-K5 425. P-Q4 P-Q4 426. P-K3 B-K5 427. P-Q4 P-Q4 428. P-K3 B-K5 429. P-Q4 P-Q4 430. P-K3 B-K5 431. P-Q4 P-Q4 432. P-K3 B-K5 433. P-Q4 P-Q4 434. P-K3 B-K5 435. P-Q4 P-Q4 436. P-K3 B-K5 437. P-Q4 P-Q4 438. P-K3 B-K5 439. P-Q4 P-Q4 440. P-K3 B-K5 441. P-Q4 P-Q4 442. P-K3 B-K5 443. P-Q4 P-Q4 444. P-K3 B-K5 445. P-Q4 P-Q4 446. P-K3 B-K5 447. P-Q4 P-Q4 448. P-K3 B-K5 449. P-Q4 P-Q4 450. P-K3 B-K5 451. P-Q4 P-Q4 452. P-K3 B-K5 453. P-Q4 P-Q4 454. P-K3 B-K5 455. P-Q4 P-Q4 456. P-K3 B-K5 457. P-Q4 P-Q4 458. P-K3 B-K5 459. P-Q4 P-Q4 460. P-K3 B-K5 461. P-Q4 P-Q4 462. P-K3 B-K5 463. P-Q4 P-Q4 464. P-K3 B-K5 465. P-Q4 P-Q4 466. P-K3 B-K5 467. P-Q4 P-Q4 468. P-K3 B-K5 469. P-Q4 P-Q4 470. P-K3 B-K5 471. P-Q4 P-Q4 472. P-K3 B-K5 473. P-Q4 P-Q4 474. P-K3 B-K5 475. P-Q4 P-Q4 476. P-K3 B-K5 477. P-Q4 P-Q4 478. P-K3 B-K5 479. P-Q4 P-Q4 480. P-K3 B-K5 481. P-Q4 P-Q4 482. P-K3 B-K5 483. P-Q4 P-Q4 484. P-K3 B-K5 485. P-Q4 P-Q4 486. P-K3 B-K5 487. P-Q4 P-Q4 488. P-K3 B-K5 489. P-Q4 P-Q4 490. P-K3 B-K5 491. P-Q4 P-Q4 492. P-K3 B-K5 493. P-Q4 P-Q4 494. P-K3 B-K5 495. P-Q4 P-Q4 496. P-K3 B-K5 497. P-Q4 P-Q4 498. P-K3 B-K5 499. P-Q4 P-Q4 500. P-K3 B-K5 501. P-Q4 P-Q4 502. P-K3 B-K5 503. P-Q4 P-Q4 504. P-K3 B-K5 505. P-Q4 P-Q4 506. P-K3 B-K5 507. P-Q4 P-Q4 508. P-K3 B-K5 509. P-Q4 P-Q4 510. P-K3 B-K5 511. P-Q4 P-Q4 512. P-K3 B-K5 513. P-Q4 P-Q4 514. P-K3 B-K5 515. P-Q4 P-Q4 516. P-K3 B-K5 517. P-Q4 P-Q4 518. P-K3 B-K5 519. P-Q4 P-Q4 520. P-K3 B-K5 521. P-Q4 P-Q4 522. P-K3 B-K5 523. P-Q4 P-Q4 524. P-K3 B-K5 525. P-Q4 P-Q4 526. P-K3 B-K5 527. P-Q4 P-Q4 528. P-K3 B-K5 529. P-Q4 P-Q4 530. P-K3 B-K5 531. P-Q4 P-Q4 532. P-K3 B-K5 533. P-Q4 P-Q4 534. P-K3 B-K5 535. P-Q4 P-Q4 536. P-K3 B-K5 537. P-Q4 P-Q4 538. P-K3 B-K5 539. P-Q4 P-Q4 540. P-K3 B-K5 541. P-Q4 P-Q4 542. P-K3 B-K5 543. P-Q4 P-Q4 544. P-K3 B-K5 545. P-Q4 P-Q4 546. P-K3 B-K5 547. P-Q4 P-Q4 548. P-K3 B-K5 549. P-Q4 P-Q4 550. P-K3 B-K5 551. P-Q4 P-Q4 552. P-K3 B-K5 553. P-Q4 P-Q4 554. P-K3 B-K5 555. P-Q4 P-Q4 556. P-K3 B-K5 557. P-Q4 P-Q4 558. P-K3 B-K5 559. P-Q4 P-Q4 560. P-K3 B-K5 561. P-Q4 P-Q4 562. P-K3 B-K5 563. P-Q4 P-Q4 564. P-K3 B-K5 565. P-Q4 P-Q4 566. P-K3 B-K5 567. P-Q4 P-Q4 568. P-K3 B-K5 569. P-Q4 P-Q4 570. P-K3 B-K5 571. P-Q4 P-Q4 572. P-K3 B-K5 573. P-Q4 P-Q4 574. P-K3 B-K5 575. P-Q4 P-Q4 576. P-K3 B-K5 577. P-Q4 P-Q4 578. P-K3 B-K5 579. P-Q4 P-Q4 580. P-K3 B-K5 581. P-Q4 P-Q4 582. P-K3 B-K5 583. P-Q4 P-Q4 584. P-K3 B-K5 585. P-Q4 P-Q4 586. P-K3 B-K5 587. P-Q4 P-Q4 588. P-K3 B-K5 589. P-Q4 P-Q4 590. P-K3 B-K5 591. P-Q4 P-Q4 592. P-K3 B-K5 593. P-Q4 P-Q4 594. P-K3 B-K5 595. P-Q4 P-Q4 596. P-K3 B-K5 597. P-Q4 P-Q4 598. P-K3 B-K5 599. P-Q4 P-Q4 600. P-K3 B-K5 601. P-Q4 P-Q4 602. P-K3 B-K5 603. P-Q4 P-Q4 604. P-K3 B-K5 605. P-Q4 P-Q4 606. P-K3 B-K5 607. P-Q4 P-Q4 608. P-K3 B-K5 609. P-Q4 P-Q4 610. P-K3 B-K5 611. P-Q4 P-Q4 612. P-K3 B-K5 613. P-Q4 P-Q4 614. P-K3 B-K5 615. P-Q4 P-Q4 616. P-K3 B-K5 617. P-Q4 P-Q4 618. P-K3 B-K5 619. P-Q4 P-Q4 620. P-K3 B-K5 621. P-Q4 P-Q4 622. P-K3 B-K5 623. P-Q4 P-Q4 624. P-K3 B-K5 625. P-Q4 P-Q4 626. P-K3 B-K5 627. P-Q4 P-Q4 628. P-K3 B-K5 629. P-Q4 P-Q4 630. P-K3 B-K5 631. P-Q4 P-Q4 632. P-K3 B-K5 633. P-Q4 P-Q4 634. P-K3 B-K5 635. P-Q4 P-Q4 636. P-K3 B-K5 637. P-Q4 P-Q4 638. P-K3 B-K5 639. P-Q4 P-Q4 640. P-K3 B-K5 641. P-Q4 P-Q4 642. P-K3 B-K5 643. P-Q4 P-Q4 644. P-K3 B-K5 645. P-Q4 P-Q4 646. P-K3 B-K5 647. P-Q4 P-Q4 648. P-K3 B-K5 649. P-Q4 P-Q4 650. P-K3 B-K5 651. P-Q4 P-Q4 652. P-K3 B-K5 653. P-Q4 P-Q4 654. P-K3 B-K5 655. P-Q4 P-Q4 656. P-K3 B-K5 657. P-Q4 P-Q4 658. P-K3 B-K5 659. P-Q4 P-Q4 660. P-K3 B-K5 661. P-Q4 P-Q4 662. P-K3 B-K5 663. P-Q4 P-Q4 664. P-K3 B-K5 665. P-Q4 P-Q4 666. P-K3 B-K5 667. P-Q4 P-Q4 668. P-K3 B-K5 669. P-Q4 P-Q4 670. P-K3 B-K5 671. P-Q4 P-Q4 672. P-K3 B-K5 673. P-Q4 P-Q4 674. P-K3 B-K5 675. P-Q4 P-Q4 676. P-K3 B-K5 677. P-Q4 P-Q4 678. P-K3 B-K5 679. P-Q4 P-Q4 680. P-K3 B-K5 681. P-Q4 P-Q4 682. P-K3 B-K5 683. P-Q4 P-Q4 684. P-K3 B-K5 685. P-Q4 P-Q4 686. P-K3 B-K5 687. P-Q4 P-Q4 688. P-K3 B-K5 689. P-Q4 P-Q4 690. P-K3 B-K5 691. P-Q4 P-Q4 692. P-K3 B-K5 693. P-Q4 P-Q4 694. P-K3 B-K5 695. P-Q4 P-Q4 696. P-K3 B-K5 697. P-Q4 P-Q4 698. P-K3 B-K5 699. P-Q4 P-Q4 700. P-K3 B-K5 701. P-Q4 P-Q4 702. P-K3 B-K5 703. P-Q4 P-Q4 704. P-K3 B-K5 705. P-Q4 P-Q4 706. P-K3 B-K5 707. P-Q4 P-Q4 708. P-K3 B-K5 709. P-Q4 P-Q4 710. P-K3 B-K5 711. P-Q4 P-Q4 712. P-K3 B-K5 713. P-Q4 P-Q4 714. P-K3 B-K5 715. P-Q4 P-Q4 716. P-K3 B-K5 717. P-Q4 P-Q4 718. P-K3 B-K5 719. P-Q4 P-Q4 720. P-K3 B-K5 721. P-Q4 P-Q4 722. P-K3 B-K5 723. P-Q4 P-Q4 724. P-K3 B-K5 725. P-Q4 P-Q4 726. P-K3 B-K5 727. P-Q4 P-Q4 728. P-K3 B-K5 729. P-Q4 P-Q4 730. P-K3 B-K5 731. P-Q4 P-Q4 732. P-K3 B-K5 733. P-Q4 P-Q4 734. 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BIRTHS

BARNETT—On October 20, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnett, a son, James John Barnett, 7lb 10oz, 54cm, 9.5lb. Ailsa Barnett, 7lb 10oz, 54cm, 9.5lb. Ailsa Barnett, 7lb 10oz, 54cm, 9.5lb.

BIRTHDAYS

COOKE—Happy Birthday to our son, David, born 1954. Love & kisses, Dad & Mum.

DEATHS

BRISTOW—On the 10th October 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bristow, a son, James John Bristow, 7lb 10oz, 54cm, 9.5lb.

IN MEMORIAM

HIGHLAND DIVISION—In memory of our father, James, who died on the 10th October 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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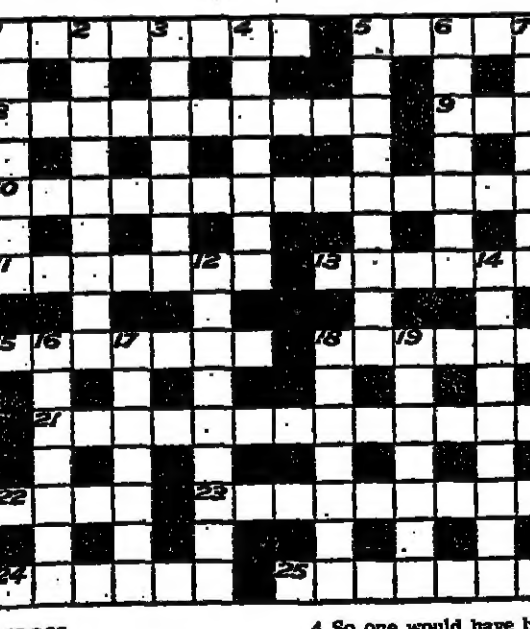
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ACROSS
1 Every to the media in 1953, or well, in a word 31 years after (8).
5 Sidney collegiate (6).
6 Rembrandt's luminous dial (5, 5).
9 Trotsky in retreat? (4).
10 Crustacean mites (6, 8).
11 Not a portion of cheddar, more like Gruyere (7).
13 Unyielding husband of Eve Exempt (7).
15 No longer under a cloud (7).
18 It's material that the doctor and French cleric meet at the junction (7).
21 Quizzical entertainer (8-6).
22 Straight line north to Over (4).
23 Unfrozen junior personnel? (6-4).
24 Inexhaustible resources? Could get on gadding in (2, 2 etc (6).
25 Wild pony's in his control—under this? (8).

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